Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,325—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1901.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th Aug.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7919	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leish	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE. P. Berberovich		4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
MORAVIA		3,506	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Cassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 17th instant,

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Aug. at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901, or further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal (E.I.)

WHISKIES.

TREACHER AND CO.'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Imported from the Best Distilleries, and guaranteed as matured Spirit.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality ..... per doz.	24	0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky ..... " Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	32	8
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Smoky Whisky ..... " A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	26	0
Do.	"OLD IRISH" ..... " This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	26	0
Do.	"DIABETES" WHISKY ..... " Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	25	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED INFERIOR QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in Aden and OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, AND EXPORTERS of EGYPT ALONE. For by this name alone they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree, dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENCIES—In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BIOYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 3yce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market a Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "EDEN HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 705 of 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE PHOONTHI also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendant in the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Batly ground situate at or near Kamatepura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement Thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Esse Fudia, on the South by the Forsa Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Coonoregar but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43, and 45 and 1 to 4, and Ward No. 2568 to 2997 and 29 7, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SIROYF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CASSINATH WITHOBA, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

ANANDRAO GUNPUTRAO, VINAYKRAO GUNPUTRAO and KRISHNARAO GUNPUTRAO, all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, three of the Executors under the last Will and Testament of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay)

D. B. BINNING,
The 7th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL.

TELEPHONE No. 980.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Hydraulic and Screw Hay Cotton or Wool Presses, Ice Machine, Fibre-Cutting Machines, Pumps, Platform Scales, Steel, Trucks, Timber, Paints, Office Furniture, &c.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re J. W. McCool, traded in the name of White McCool and Co. an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's Machinery shop in Medows Street, Fort, consisting of (1) hydraulic and (1) screw hay cotton or wool presses, fibre-cutting machines, ice machines, sets of Plant's steel grids, 2nd motion pulley, &c. telescopic tubes for centrifugal pumps, hydraulic test pumps, trucks, wire rope, lubricators, ventilating fan, Locke's hydraulic regulator, timber teak, platform scales by Denison, suspended weigher, 42in. circular saw, Municipal lanterns, oil cans, sayers, lubricating oil, paints, hydraulic letter press, packing mill stores, American desk, tables, cupboards, maps of India, copying press, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The limits for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES.—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices cased in solid English Oak frames with best nickel mounts. From Rs. 20.—MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash. Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, Sterling Silver Mounts. Quite New. Inspection invited.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co. for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

WHILE out-shopping don't fail TO SEE our CHEAP and USEFUL NOVELTIES at PRICES to suit every purse.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

RHEUMATISM & GOUT cured by KHAKI OIL.—Highest Testimonials. Re. 1 per phial. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER, BARIA, and all Dealers in Medicines.

JOHN NIMROD'S celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

HALF TOLA grey granite NOTE PAPERS 100 with Envelopes embossed in color with your three letters monogram with die Rs. 8; for 200, Rs. 10. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 32 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style, Cheapest workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lots or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of P. FLOR, Esq, consisting of iron bedstead, dressing and wash hand table, chest of drawer, cupboards, meatsafe, chairs, teapoys, Remington action B L S B 440 bore sporting rifle.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidass Laljee, of Mooljee Jetha Market, ex s s Gulf of Trinidad—L L E D S 2234-36, 3 cases white mulls.

By order of Messrs. John Lucas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mohomed Ali Rahimbhoy Moorga—

G T P 1-20—20 cases genuine white zinc.

By order of the Administrator-General, a lot of old rafters belonging to the estate of the late Bai Meherbai, widow of Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Davur.

AT 2 P. M.

A few ladies' and gents' bicycles, new and second-hand

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.

1 light victoria in good order.

1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Costings, Diagonal Venetians, Tweeds, Tennis Flannels, Woollen Flowered Crepons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s. Caledonia, consisting of all wool superfine and coloured venetian cloth, black and blue supervenetian and jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch-tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, black and blue serge, coloured, twisted, and hanne spins coatings, coloured woollen venetian and serge worsted, white serge, woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen creppons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.

The pieces which are from 3 to 24 yards in length will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sorabjee Cursetjee Javeri, the following jewellery, viz. :—

1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets.
1 pair diamond and emerald bracelets.
1 pearl bracelet with small diamonds.
1 turquoise bracelet.
1 gold box set with diamonds.
4 small pearl necklaces.
1 valuable ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 packet 64 "Jaberjust," 10-karats.
1 pair diamond ear-studs.
1 pair diamond and pearl ear-studs.
1 diamond horse shoe ear-stud.
51 diamond, pearl, ruby, emerald, sapphire, opal, and turquoise rings.

The property is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILVER POTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Shamabai, alias Cooverbai, widow of the late Canjee Lowjee, viz. :—

Gold neck chains, sankla, kulda, pochi, akota, necklace, emerald ring, pearl torle, Mohunmala, silver rings, kudles, banda, vatki, lota, kcondi, tope, thali, konja, silk saree with gold embroidered border, silk handkerchiefs, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BHANDARWADA, MATUNGA.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Raja Roops and Kalcor Dhools, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Barrick Bhiwa Patel and Pandu Barrick Patel, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian and father, the said Barrick Bhiwa Patel, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage in Mori language, dated the 24th day of March, 1886, the following property, viz :

All that piece of Government ground, admeasuring 342 quare yards or thereabouts, situate at Bhadarwade, Matunga, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 61, new No. 1537 and New Survey No. 8, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed under F Ward No. 7003 and Street No. 570, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Bhikhar Malooki and partly by the property of Huri Krishna, on the west by the property of Bagalia Ramkini, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Gavaria Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Parel Station, and opposite the Lukmidas Mill, the valuable and neat French polished Blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Lepine Candez and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plate, ware, six set-toned square piano, singer sewing machine, rich table ornaments, China vases, wind proof lamps, strong and light victoria, powerful bay waler horse, Calcutta built dog cart, harness, lady's and gent's "Swift" bicycles, D. B. B. L. gun in case, large size cooking stove, etc., the property of E. H. Barnes, Esq., manager, Damodar Mill, proceeded to England

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. JAMES W. SMITH, consisting of Masonic aprons, cuffs, collars, cloak, hat, swords with belts, decorations gloves, sleeve band, jewels with clasps, tin box, hand bag, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VITHALWADY.

Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October, 1897, and under the instructions of the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Vithalwady, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst, at 4 p.m., (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced), the following properties, viz :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate on the north side of Vithalwady street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, of which Jijibhy Jewaji is Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1713, street, No. 42, Street Telwady, Ward C, and Ward No. 1635, 1645, Street Nos. 93 and 97, Vithalwady Street, Ward C and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Purshotam Govindji, on or towards the west by other property of the mortgagor all hereinafter severally described, on or towards the north by Telwady Lane, and on or towards the south by Vithalwady Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Thakor Goculdas Gordhandas as Trustee for the mortgagor.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers or of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the old secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KHETWADI 7TH LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Bai Kasoor, widow of Khushaldas Pranaldasdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sheriarji Shapoorji Townbalawalla, the following property by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of August, 1897, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Bai Kastoor and Gooladas Gangadas (since deceased, of the other part :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Seventh Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 Sq. Yds, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Cowasji Manockji Powalla, on or towards the South partly by the sweeper's passage partly belonging to the premises intended to be sold and partly to the property of Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla and partly by the said property of Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla, on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Raghoba, and on or towards the west by the said Khetwadi Seventh Lane and which said premises are registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2144, New No. 2145, Old Survey No. 778, and New Survey No. 5483, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 1976 and Street Nos. 45 to 49.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1901.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 6 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1901, at 6 P.M.

R. M. WATSON SMYTH,
MARSHALL F. REED,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, August 20th, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, Major,
Secretary.

Poona, July 20th, 1901.

NOTICE.

GONDAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

IN ACCORDANCE with the desire of His Highness the THAKORE SAHEB of Gondal it is proposed to open in Gondal a Boarding House or Hostel in connection with the local High School for the benefit of Students who cannot take advantage of the Grassia College. The Hostel will be conducted by a properly qualified and experienced House Master, who, under the general supervision of the Educational Inspector, will look after the welfare of the students and will pay special attention, to their Physical, Moral and Mental Training.

At least 50 applications for admission will be required before the Hostel can be opened.

All applications for admission from candidates or on their behalf will be registered in the order in which they will be received and admissions into the Hostel will be made in the same order. After all the places have been filled up the remaining applicants will have to wait till there are vacancies.

The year will be divided into two terms from 1st January to 23rd May and from 1st July to 23rd November.

Students who will take advantage of this Hostel will have to pay as fees Rs. 100 per year. These fees will be payable in advance by equal instalments of Rs. 50 each before the commencement of each term.

Further particulars will, upon application, be furnished by the State Educational Inspector and Deputy Educational Inspector who will send copies of the Prospectus and answer enquiries.

Parents or Guardians of Candidates for admission are requested to send their applications in writing to the Undersigned.

B. A. TURKHAD,
Educational Inspector, Gondal State.

Gondal, 13th July, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS :

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS :

MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 9.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... £94 = + 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 = unchanged.
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £102 = "
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £74 13 - = + 1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 15-16 = unchanged
" New York ..... 58 5-8 = "
Exchange on London at Paris 25-20 1-2 = "
" New York ..... 4·88 = "
Discount, Bank of England ... 3 per cent = "
" Short London Bills ... 2 1-2 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills ... 3 1-8 " = "
Silver to Bombay ..... 5 190,000.
Do. Hongkong ..... £23,000.
Seeds unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 2,000 bales, Spot 4 12-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June.
4 15	4 13	4 0	3 63	4 0
+3	+4	+2	+2	+3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000	bales.
Do. last year	2,200	"
Exports to Great Britain	nil	"
" Continent ...	9,000	"
Mid.-Uplands	8	"
Futures, month of Sept.	7 15 + 6	"
Do. Do. Dec	7 25 + 9	"

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	39,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" for exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers ...	44,000
" Actual exports	7,000
" Week's imports	15,000
" Stock	512,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" " for exportation ...	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers ...	600
" Actual exports	400
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	28,000
Afloat American	40,000
" Indian	7,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " Continent	30,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	300,000
Do. at Interior Ports	150,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 9th August :—

Cotton	1230 bales.
Wheat	42,375 cwts.
Linseed	154 "
Rapeseed	13,110 "
Gingellyseed	50 "
Poppyseed	2901 "
Groundnuts	96 "
Castorseed	2975 "
Rice	957 "
Myrabollams	883 "

Imports of Silver ex s. s. Arabia, from London, Rs. 13,58,110.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £94 3-16 = + 3-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 1-2 = + 1 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £103 1-2 = + 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £74 3-16 = + 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 7-8 = — 1-16
Do. New York ..... 58 5-8 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 21 = + 1-2
" New York ..... 4 88 = unchanged
Discount Bank of England ..... 3 per cent do.
Do. Short London Bills ... 2 1-2 " do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills ... 3 1-8 " do.
Amount paid into the Bank of England ... £75,000.

Bombay Mails of 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 13-32 + 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4 15	4 16	4 4	4 2	4 3
+3	+3	+4	+3	+3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000	bales.
Do. last year	2,200	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
Do. to Continent	1,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8	"
Futures, month of Sept.	7 22+ 7	"
Do. do. Dec	7 33+ 8	"

Total visible supply 1,530,000
" of which is East Indian 138,000
" Stock in London 8,000
" quantity in sight 10,150,000

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains steady with Bank T. T. offered at 1-, 3 29-32d. at which rate the enquiry is very limited. Three months sight credits can be placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. for early delivery with few bills offered for sale. Forward rates are unchanged. The following are ready quotations :—

Bank T. T. and Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. " " Francs	198 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate for settlement remained unchanged during the morning at 97 1-16 but improved in the afternoon to 97 1-4, closing at 97 3-16. A fair amount of business is reported to have taken place.

FREIGHTS.

The market is firm at previous rates with but little business passing to-day, S ilers are very firm and buyers can get no concessions of current rates.

SEEDS.

All discriptions are firmly held and buyers are offering higher rates. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-9 with many buyers and few sellers. In new crops business is reported at Rs. 8-13 for April-May. Rapeseed is firmer with a good demand for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14. Poppyseed is firm at Rs. 9-2 with few sellers. Castorseed is steady at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

A small business is reported to-day, being Saturday. Prices are all unchanged both for ready and forward, the tone remaining steady. The sales are estimated at about 1,200 bales. A shipping firm is reported to have sold to native speculators about 1,000 bales new crops. Broach M. G. fine at Rs. 209, March, and Bengals fine at Rs. 175 January.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6 August as compared with the statement of 30 July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs. A. P.	August 6. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,05,50,000 0 0	1,06,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,81,43,913 13 11	1,62,92,874 11 9
Other Deposits, &c.	6,99,21,000 2 5	7,10,87,848 9 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,91,127 11 1	3,21,975 0 8
Sundries	15,11,341 4 5	15,38,351 7 4
Rs. ...	12,00,23,346 0 1	11,98,93,049 15 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government securities ...	61,51,468 0 0	60,71,320 8 6
Other authorised Investments	88,36,131 8 0	86,85,129 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,53,16,894 2 11	2,55,56,776 15 5
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	1,78,20,836 6 4	1,78,79,276 13 10
Bills discounted, &c. ...	1,36,0 599 15 7	1,34,20,138 0 0
Balances with other Banks.	9,22,773 7 11	10,75,341 12 6
Bullion	3,528 2 0	3,384 2 0
Dead Stock	16,01,111 11 7	16,01,991 5 8
Stamps	12,506 8 1	12,774 13 9
Sundries	10,05,729 9 2	9,85,531 9 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	2,49 51,686 14 3	2,17,30,229 12 10
Do. at Branches	2,14 60,316 15 3	2,29,12,880 14 6
Rs. ...	12,00,23 346 0 1	11,98,93,049 15 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office...	13,91,670	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,56,969	Dec.
Other Deposits	11,06,788	Inc.
Post Bills	701.2	Dec.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,51,930	Dec.
Loans	2,38,876	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	38,140	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,62,859	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	3,24,367	Dec.
Cash at Branches	14,32,501	Inc.

A contemporary writes :—We learn that the Baroda Durbar enterprisingly attempted a "deal" in copper last year by minting copper coins (or rather tokens) in great quantities. All would have gone well, and the Gaekwar would have turned over a neat little sum had not the circulation of the tokens been unexpectedly prohibited in British Indian territory. As a result the Baroda mints were unable to "unload," and nothing remained but to re-export the tokens for the mere value of the metal. They are said to have found an outlet in the American copper market.

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 10-5m., 10-23s. Low water, 4-0m. 4 52s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre. Ada Mavo Company.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh, Muscat, Singa, Bahrain, Bushire, Basrah and Mohumerah, per extra s. s. Eliora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Cape Colony per s. s. Umlazi, via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Thursday, the 15th instant.

DEWAN BAHADUR SAMARTH.—Among the passengers who left by Saturday's s. s. Peninsular is Diwan Bahadur Vassudevrao Mahaderao Samarth, B. A., Labha of Amroli, in Kathiawar. His work during the plague epidemic in Baroda and the last famine in his district so affected his health that he has had to go to Europe for complete rest for 12 months.

A RAILWAY PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. T. G. Strangman, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted Mahomed Osoman, an ice-salesman in the service of the Railway Ice-contractor, for travelling from Jubbulpore to Bombay in a second-class compartment, and fraudulently using an agent's pass. Mr. Athavli, pleader, who defended the accused, said his client did nothing wrong in using the agent's pass, as he was also an agent of the contractor. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5, and ordered him to pay Rs. 1-4 as the travelling fare.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of July last there were 30 horses, 50 bullocks and 1 she-goat at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July 37 horses, 129 bullocks, 5 cows, 3 buffaloes, 2 she-goats and 16 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 37 horses, 67 bullocks, 3 cows, 4 buffaloes, 1 she-goat and 12 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Two cases among horses, 6 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among cows, 2 cases among she-goats and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—7 horses, 1 cow, 41 dogs, 1 she goat, 1 kid, 2 cats and 5 parrots.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, two Mahomedans named Nabi Mahomed and Elias Husen Mabuia were charged with causing hurt to one Jairadkhan Ajimsrekhan by means of a stick. The cause of the quarrel seemed, from the evidence for the prosecution, to be the rudeness of the accused towards the complainant's wife. The complainant spoke to them about it and warned them to behave better in the future. They were very much incensed against the complainant for this advice and assaulted him. The first accused held the complainants hands, and the second assaulted him with a stick. Each of the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Byrne, the Coroner, held on inquiry, on Saturday at the 10th Lane, Khetwady, regarding the death of Doulsumbee, a Mahomedan woman aged about fifty years, who resided in that locality. On Wednesday last deceased was walking along Khetwady Back Road, when a labour cart laden with chests, containing mill machinery and stores, came from the opposite direction. When she was alongside of the cart, the wheel suddenly came off, the cart became topsy turvy and one of the chests fell on the deceased, fracturing her right leg. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the fractured limb was set and she was allowed to go home. Her condition grew worse and she died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Policyholders of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Society, Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. W. F. Hamilton presided.

REPORT OF THE ACTUARY.

Having carried out the quinquennial investigations into the affairs of the Society up to 31st December 1898, the Actuary, Mr. Duncan Fraser, submitted the following report :—

The total premiums received during the quinquennium amounted to Rs. 1,20,781 and the total expenses were Rs. 18,323, being 15·2 per cent, upon the premiums. The amount of interest received was Rs. 71,651, representing the very satisfactory average rate of 4·33 per cent, over the whole period. The rate of interest calculated upon the 1895 valuation was only 3 per cent, and the excess interest earned over the valuation rate yielded a profit of Rs. 23,987. The change which was made in 1898, by which the Society was empowered to make advances to the members on security of the surrender values of policies was welcomed. The Society obtained remunerative investment by such loans, and members were generally saved from the necessity of sacrificing their policies on account of temporary difficulties. The Life Assurance Fund appeared to have grown from Rs. 2,06,910 to Rs. 3,24,413 and the Reserve Fund to have diminished from Rs. 31,823 to Rs. 17,819. The opening balance for the period was Rs. 24,850, at the end of the period. This had been converted into a difficiency of Rs. 12,107·5. The loss was due to the fall in value of the securities held, Government Paper having fallen from 105 1-8 to 94 3-16 and the Municipal Bonds from 119 1-4 to 110. After making provision for all liabilities there was a surplus in the Life Fund of Rs. 97,995. At the end of the period the Society was justified in declaring a reversionary addition of 5 per cent. on the sum assured to every policy that had been in force five years or longer, being a bonus of one per cent. for each year of the quinquennial period, and in the case of policies effected after 31st December 1893 a reversionary addition of one per cent. on the sum assured for every full year's premium paid up to 31st Dec. 1903. The interim bonus could also be paid on all policies becoming claims after the 31st Dec. 1898, at the rate of one per cent. on the sum assured for each full year's premium paid after 31st Dec. 1893, or, if all premiums have been paid up, at the rate of one per cent. on the sum assured for each year entered on after 31st Dec. 1898. In consequence of the comparatively small amount of profit realised in the quinquennium, it was recommended that the bonuses should be added as a percentage to the sum assured only, without making any further addition on account of existing bonuses. The Society suffered severely during the period under consideration, both from heavy mortality and from depreciation in the value of investments. It was able, nevertheless, to maintain its bonus, and to start the new period with strength unimpaired. The facts were a convincing testimony to the soundness of the principles on which the Society was established.

As recommended in the above report of the Actuary, the meeting resolved on the motion of Mr. Spilling, seconded by Mr. Walsh, that for the quinquennial period a reversionary bonus of one per cent. per annum on the sum assured to every policy for every full year's premium paid up to 31st December 1898 be declared, and to authorise the Directors to pay the surrender value of the reversionary bonus to those policy-holders who applied for that payment.

Mr. Hildresh moved that the Directors be authorised to pay an interim reversionary bonus on all policies which became claims by death after the 31st December 1898 at the rate of one per cent. on the sum assured for each full year's premium paid after the 31st December 1898, provided no extraordinary circumstances had previously arisen such as would lead the Directors to suppose that the Society was no longer realising profits.

Mr. Crisp seconded the motion which was duly carried.

On the motion of Dr. E. Underwood, seconded by Mr. Spilling, it was resolved that policies might be issued to continue in force for the whole duration of life, and the premium payable for such policies regulated by the new table of rates prepared by the Actuary and accepted by the meeting only to be applied to all policies affected after that date.

Mr. Hildresh proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which Mr. Crisp seconding, was carried unanimously.

On the recommendation of the Director-General, I. M. S., the Government of India is distributing among civil surgeons and other medical officers the work, "Malaria according to New Researches", by Professor Angelo Celli, Director of the Institute of Hygiene, University of Rome.

The Imperial Service troops which went to China have, as stated some time ago, been allowed to retain the 303 rifles and carbines with which they were equipped on leaving India. With a view to emphasising the necessity for the safe custody of these arms, Rs. 500 has been fixed as the price to be paid when a rifle or carbine is lost. In the case of the Webley pistol the price will be Rs. 100.

DEWJEE TEJOO, a Hindoo, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, Singundi, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, will be executed to-morrow (Tuesday) morning on the gallows, within the walls of His Majesty's Common Prison at Umarcarry. The condemned man had petitioned the Government of Bombay and then the Government of India for a reprieve, but without success.

FAILURE TO PAY HOUSE-TAX.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton have disposed of a reference in the case of Imperator against Sheth Manordas Harakhchand. The accused was charged in January last before the Bench of Magistrates, second class, Nariad, with failure to pay house-tax, Rs. 56 7-0; and the Bench of Magistrates ordered him to pay in all Rs. 20 as house tax, and one anna for process, in all Rs. 20-1-0, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for seven days. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the accused owned fifty eight houses within one enclosure in the limit of the Nariad Municipality. These houses were all separately assessed at Rs. 56-7-0. A complaint was filed in the Nariad Bench Magistrates' Court to recover this sum by the municipality from the accused. The magistrates held that separate assessment was wrong, as the houses were all owned by one person and were all situated in one enclosure, and ordered that the accused should pay Rs. 20, and not Rs. 56-7-0.

Mr. Frederick Pratt, District Magistrate of Kaira, submitted the record and proceedings in the case to the High Court with a request to reverse the order of the Bench of Magistrates. He remarked that the order of the Bench appeared to be totally wrong and unreasonable, as it had misunderstood and misinterpreted the rules. There were fifty-eight houses within one enclosure which constituted the mill and its premises; and the houses were occupied partly as residences by various persons, namely the mill owner and his family and servants and operatives of the mill, and partly for the storage of property and of the mill manufactures. These houses were all separately assessed at a total of Rs. 56-7-0 by the Municipality. The Bench held that the separate assessment was wrong, because the houses were all owned by one man and were all situated in one enclosure. The Bench, Mr. Pratt remarked, had thus misinterpreted rules 2 (a) (d) which clearly defined occupier as the person in actual possession, whether owner, caretaker, tenant or otherwise. It was irrelevant whether rent was paid or not. The houses, though in the same enclosure, were admittedly used by various occupiers and were thereby liable to separate assessment. The Bench's order was therefore wrong.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the judgment of the Court on the reference, said : The District Magistrate Kaira, has not instructed any Counsel or pleader in support of his reference. Having regard to the definition of "occupier" in the rules, we are not prepared to say that the ruling of the Bench of Magistrates is obviously wrong. No objection has been taken by the person affected to the double levy of the tax, Rs. 10. Record and proceedings to be returned.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company was held on Saturday at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, to adopt the report of last year ending 30th June, when Mr. Shamrao Vithal presided.

From the Directors' report, it appeared that the year's working resulted in a profit of Rs. 7,440-13-3. Material alterations had been made in the machinery of the Mill to make it up-to-date. The cost of the machinery thrown out as unserviceable was debited to depreciation fund account. In the last year's report the shareholders were duly informed of the Mill being stopped from working owing to the then prevalent bad time. The Mill remained so for the same reason until December last, when it was re-started. Bearing in mind the loss occasioned to the extent of the standing charges and up-keep of the Mill during the stoppage, the Directors felt sure that the small profit made by the company on the whole year in such bad times would be noted with satisfaction. The Directors recommended the payment of a dividend for the year at the rate of Rs. 30 per share from the Reserve Fund. Messrs. Jeewandas and Co., the Agents, had voluntarily offered to give up Rs. 23,559-2-9 out of their commission which, with the balance of profit, enabled the Directors to place to the credit of the Machinery Depreciation Fund Account the same amount as would be drawn out from the Reserve Fund to pay the dividend as above. The stock on hand at the end of the year was as usual taken and certified by the auditor, Mr. P. S. Kharegat. The Directors appointed Mr. Purshotam Jeewandas an additional Director, and they requested the shareholders to confirm that appointment. Besides, the Company had its property including cotton, yarn, stores and stock in process, etc., insured for Rs. 9,75 000.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year 1900-1901 the Chairman said "I cannot withstand the temptation of feeling the pleasure of congratulating the shareholders on their having been able to get a dividend for the year during which the trade industry in general and spinning mills,—in which latter category your mill comes—in particular, has passed through a crisis of a nature never before known in history. I do not think it will be out of place to give a short resume of the company's working results from the commencement up to the end of June 1901. The Company was formed and registered in the year 1853, but the Mill took time to be built and equipped, and it was not until August 1855 that the Mill could be started to work. So the Company has, roughly speaking, worked for 10 years, though, as a matter of fact, it stopped for nearly a year and a quarter for changing owing to bad times. During these 10 years the capital of the company was Rs. 3,00,000 for the first four years and is 6,00,000 since, or an average annual capital of Rs. 5,25,000; the Company has during that period earned a profit of Rs. 1,14,213-5-9, to which have to be added Rs. 1,17,050 given up by the agents from time to time out of their commission. The Company thus got Rs. 13,63,259-3-5, or a return of 15·54 per year, calculated on its average capital; the total devidend paid is Rs. 6,03,000, or Rs. 37,875 per year, equal to 7·31 per cent, on the average capital. The remaining 7·73 per cent. has been carried to Reserve Funds or in writing off preliminary expenses."

The meeting approved and adopted the abovementioned report of the Directors and with that they confirmed the appointment of Mr. Purshotam Jeewandas as an additional Director. Mr. Gorumunda Khattan was re-elected Director of the Company. A dividend of Rs. 30 per share payable on and after Thursday, the 15th day of August, 1901, was declared.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the agents.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton have disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Tipu Sultan, who was in January last convicted by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, of possession of instruments or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Queen's coin; and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The facts of the case were these : On the 14th November last, the appellant and five other persons (the co-accused who did not appeal) were passing by the police station at Virar, and were upon suspicion searched by the police, who found upon them various instruments for counterfeiting coin and counterfeit coin. The mould found tallied exactly with the counterfeit coins. A complete set of instruments, including even the charcoal to melt the metal and put it in the moulds, had been found in the possession of all the accused taken together. The jury acquitted accused Nos. 3 and 6, while the four others, including the appellant, were found guilty of possession of instruments or material for counterfeiting coin, etc. They were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 was sentenced to a further term of two years for having a guilty knowledge, the sentences to be consecutive. Nos. 3 and 6 were acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

No further reports of Mahsud movements have been received since the affair at Kashmir Kar, though rumours have been current in the Tochi Valley of intended attacks upon detached posts. The Mahsuds, in fact, make no secret of their intentions to raid, as the pressure of the blockade is becoming intolerable. It is a form of punishment to which they are unaccustomed. Special alertness by the troops, militia and border police, forming the cordon is evidently needed just now, as the crucial stage has been reached.

THE Pasteur Institute at Kasauli completed its first year's work on the 8th instant. The total number of patients received during the twelve months was 321, namely, 146 Europeans, 175 natives, of whom 96 belonged to the British Army and 25 to the Native Army. There was not a single failure in the treatment among the Europeans, and only two among the natives. In the latter cases the patients had been severely bitten, and arrived so late that successful treatment was impossible. There were 30 patients under treatment on the 9th instant. The saving to the Government is very large, as no British soldiers have been sent to Paris since the Kasauli Institute was opened.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUGUST 9.

Dhamangaon.—Rainfall 50 cents. Weather continues cloudy.

Khamgaon.—Rainfall 5 cents on the 8th. Weather cloudy but not rainy to-day.

Basi.—Rainfall 17 cents. Weather continues showery.

AUGUST 10.

Jubbulpore—Rainfall 1 inch.

Secunderabad—Rainfall 33 cents.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Saturday :—Pressure has continued to rise slightly to briskly in North West India and winds have decreased in strength in Gujarat. The depression in Lower Bengal yesterday has advanced in twest-northwesterly direction into Chota Nagpur and east of the Gangetic plain. Light to heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and Assam; light to moderate rain in Bengal and East Gangetic plain. Moulmein has received four inches, Mergui and Tenzpur three; Akyab Dibrugarh Darjeeling and Hazaribagh two; Burdwan, Gaya, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Ranchi one and only a few scattered showers have fallen in North-west India. Moderate to heavy rain has been received in eastern states of Central India; light to moderate rain in the east of Central Provinces and light rain in the north of East Coast, Deccan and West Coast; Nowgon has received four inches; Seona and Sambalpur two, Poona, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Ranchi and Gopalpore one. The depression in North East India will probably determine rain in the West Bengal, Gangetic plain, east of Central India and of the Central Provinces and East Himalayas. Showers are probable in the Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	73	77	72	95	78	65	69	30
Saturday, 10th August	00	00	1	10	00	13	00	07
Sunday, 11th August	00	31	0	10	1	10	00	03
Total	74	08	74	15	79	91	69	40
Total fall to Aug. 11, 1900 ...	51	22	54	09	52	69	53	58
Total fall to Aug. 11, 1899 ...	23	65	28	42	23	38	10	09

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 10th August	0	73

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 10TH OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·433	N	1	92·1	70·9	84	...	13·22	+2·91
Simla	29·435	NW	M	69·8	51·6	71	...	3·89	−3·33
Delhi	29·412	NNW	1	91·7	68·0	75	...	13·43	−3·03
Agra	29·468	Calm.	5	94·5	69·9	79	...	8·82	−7·91
Cawnpore	29·32	NE	2	84·5	77·4	89	1·23	13·50	−3·18
Allahabad	29·392	NE	9	85·1	77·8	91	0·15	12·14	−2·20
Jhansi	29·512	W	9	87·7	75·9	90	1·13	20·33	−1·94
Jacobabad	29·428	Calm.	1	103·4	84·0	62	...	0·55	−1·62
Karachi	29·548	WSW	13	88·4	79·2	77	...	0·49	−4·18
Jeypore	29·526	SW	4	90·7	75·6	76	...	9·48	−5·58
Ajmere	29·510	SW	9	90·8	75·8	80	...	9·55	−3·72
Deesa	29·5 8	SW	11	94·3	77·1	50	...	5·25	−10·95
Ahmedabad	29·589	NW	3	91·2	75·1	85	0·02	13·55	−1·21
Bhuj	29·554	W	26	90·3	77·9	88	...	2·29	−7·58
Jamnagar	29·591	SW	22	91·0	78·2	77	...	2·33	−14·31
Dwarka	29·611	SW	21	89·4	78·0	79	...	2·88	−5·72
Rajkot	29·601	WSW	21	89·9	75·7	85	0·05	9·24	−9·72
Bhownagar	29·615	SW	13	89·6	77·3	75	...	12·40	+0·18
Veraval	29·610	W	15	84·3	78·3	88	...	14·75	−14·54
Neemuch	29·576	WSW	15	87·6	70·0	54	...	4·11	−9·41
Indore	29·512	W	12	84·3	72·1	88	...	13·14	−6·28
Sangor	29·58	W	7	81·1	72·6	92	0·31	21·01	−6·96
Jubulpore	29·431	WSW	7	81·9	73·1	95	0·94	23·19	−13·19
Sohagpur	29·54	NW	6	83·7	75·2	86	...	27·20	−5·22
Khandwa	29·55	W	14	86·7	75·1	82	...	11·25	−5·79
Raipur	29·453	SW	14	84·3	74·1	87	1·31	29·17	−0·87
Nagpur	29·539	W	15	85·8	73·1	88	0·05	20·51	−6·33
Amraoti	29·530	W	15	84·1	73·0	91	0·39	19·41	−4·20
Akola	29·6 8	WNW	12	86·0	72·9	86	0·02	13·00	−6·28
Surat	29·635	W	10	87·0	79·1	75	...	15·1	−17·23
Malegaon	29·647	W	8	86·9	...	81	0·01	9·21	−1·15
Bombay	29·627	W	18	89·9	77·2	81	1·23	68·31	+17·92
Poona	29·67	W	15	78·1	69·3	86	0·95	15·74	+2·81
Ahmednagar	29·676	SW	11	75·8	67·9	90	0·03	9·41	+0·45
Aurangabad	29·610	W	19	78·4	69·2	90	0·16	13·61	
Sholapur	29·630	S·W	12	81·0	71·0	87	0·65	15·1	+4·55
Ratnagiri	29·716	W	1	83·9	75·9	91	0·48	62·00	−13·74
Belgaum	29·717	SW	28	74·3	66·8	95	0·12	26·02	+0·08
Goa	29·746	W	13	84·0	75·4	88	0·64	79·32	+15·99
Karwar	29·6	WSW	6	84·2	76·6	87	0·38	13·51	+30·6
Mangalore	29·805	Calm.	6	85·5	74·0	93	0·01	70·4	+0·01
Calicut	29·814	NNW	5	82·2	75·0	92	0·03	70·0	+1·76
Cochin	29·821	Calm	...	86·5	75·6	85	0·08	52·45	−2·65
Bangalore	29·806	WSW	15	79·7	64·8	83	...	6·20	−3·31
Secunderabad	29·665	W	1	76·6	65·5	83	0·49	16·97	+3·8
Masulipatam	29·650	WNW	13	81·5	75·6	86	0·05	11·3	−1·74
Bellary	29·736	W	11	84·5	73·2	65	0·05	4·87	+0·55
Cuddapah	29·689	W	M	91·2	79·8	60	...	7·63	−2·59
Madras	29·705	WSW	7	91·0	81·5	59	0·05	9·89	+2·42
Coimbatore	29·715	WSW	12	87·4	71·6	72	...	4·70	+1·61
Trivandrum	29·753	WNW	5	90·1	73·3	60	...	2·25	−1·89
Negapatam	29·747	SW	5	92·7	76·4	65	...	1·61	−3·63
Colombo	29·82	SSW	6	83·0	77·5	85	...	10·55	−3·48
Adeo	29·654	SE	4	95·1	75·3	82	...	1·25	+1·18

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·79 (7·23); G. T. H. = 1·10 (74·31) St. G. H = 1·10 (77·60); C. P. = 1·23 (69·51).

SUMMARY.

There has been a rise of pressure over nearly the whole country; but it is greater in the north than in the south. Gradients are much the same as yesterday.

Winds in the Central and North-West Provinces are irregularly cyclonic, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Kathiawar and at Belgaum and fresh to

PIANOFORTES.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed. LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security. DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made. STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected. LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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Rs. 5,000 DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2. OR A Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires Rs. 2-8. OR AN ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8. GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	...	250
2 Do. "	100	"	...	...	200
2 Do. "	75	"	...	...	150
4 Do. "	50	"	...	...	200
10 Do. "	25	"	...	...	250
100 Do. "	10	"	...	...	1,000
200 Do. "	5	"	...	...	1,000
200 Do. "	1	"	...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public. All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co., SOLE AGENTS, Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers, 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

CONSULT US AND OBTAIN OUR PRICES before going elsewhere, FOR HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAMES, ARTISTIC GLASS-DECORATION & PERMANENT PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS.

KING & CO., CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA. HEAD OFFICE:—75, MEADOWS STREET, FORT. BRANCH OFFICES:—KALBADEVI ROAD, AND ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

HORSE'S FOOD, Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY: Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

443-01—Crawford B and Co—Black Sea Co. Ld vs E Seymour Hale.

Undefended Long Causes.

385-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Baloo Ladjee Thakor vs Sunwar alias Hari Keokajee Kini.

389-01—In person a pauper—Koosha Pasu vs Kemsloo Mahadeo and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

23-01—In person—Rajbai vs Soni Khima Jala—Shamrao & M

27-01—In person—Hirakbai widow vs Ramjee Javerchand and others

29-01—In person—Joorgabai vs Narayen Babajee Sett Tharvali and others—Dapatary and F.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dickens vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.

638-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Omer Hajee Alli and others.

359-00—Matoubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

751-99—Khunderao and S—T Ramshahi nal and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

423-95—Payne G S and M—N. Nowrojee vs Vazirbhi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioner's Report.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

557-90—Maganlal and J—Syed Hossein Valiad Syed Hossein Ali vs Hajee Meya Vallad Ballee Meya Fatim Takni and another—In person.

Long Causes.

26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Omer Gunny—Little and Co.

846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Baksh bin Syed Aminula vs Esoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.

851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hossein Hajee Sulay Mahomed vs Sidee Seba and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

392-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanswala—Little and Co

4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshin—Dikshit and D.

100-01—Craigie L and O—Bapti Sett Ag. Advocate-General vs Javardhan Balkrishn—Craigie L and O.

612-98—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivallabdas vs Harivallabdas Bilgowandas—Wadia and G.

258-00—Ardeshir H. D and Co—M Shewjee and others vs H Anandjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and Dadhtary and F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

188-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—part heard.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 4-15 P.M. (weather permitting).

1. Tent-Pegging, Sections of four, Horses or Ponies.
2. Tandem Race—To Ride one Horse or Pony and drive another.
3. "The Hoghunter's Stakes"—Competitors to "Spear" a stuffed Mooseack, which will be towed by a man on a pony. To be run in heats of two. Riding off not allowed. Blunt spears will be provided.
4. The "Can't Spell it" or Dictation Stakes—Ladies' Nomination. Competitors assemble at start and are handed a sealed envelope. When started they ride to a line about 5 yards in front of line of ladies and without dismounting open envelopes and dictate contents to ladies who must write it down, sign it, and hand it to gentleman, who then rides home with it. First past post and most correct dictation to win.
5. Horse Scurry (Distance Handicap)—For all Horses, and English and Australian Ponies.
6. Pony Scurry (Distance Handicap)—For Arab and C-B Ponies, 14-1 and under.

Entries for both the Scurries must reach the undersigned not later than 10 a.m., on Wednesday, and must state class of horse (height if a pony), name and approximate riding weight (stating order).

N.B.—Entries not containing these particulars, or those sent in after 12 p.m., Wednesday, will not be accepted.

T. L. ROBERTS, W. P. KOE, Joint Hony. Secretaries.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Bewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 1901, on 1644'99 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	255	4	354
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks ...	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,006	6,238	5 83,31
Per mile of Ry. do.	65	289	4	355
Total to corresponding date do. ...	1,07,037	4,75,015	6,238	5,88,311

* Includes Rs. 2,000 for Haulage of Malis.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,341
Do. to date ..... " 6,341

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 weeks ...	300	200	..	500
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	357	135	3	495
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	8	..	29
Total to corresponding date do.	357	135	3	495

Increase for the week ..... Rs 5

BAND INSTRUMENTS FOR MILITARY BANDS AND ORCHESTRA

Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co., S. ROSE & CO. FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—August 1, at Dumka, Santhal Perghanas, the wife of F H Curtis, of a daughter.

DOUGLAS—July 31, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of H D Douglas, of a daughter.

FRANGOPOULO—August 5, at Calcutta, the wife of T A Frangopoulo, of a daughter.

HEARSEY—August 1 at Polli Betta, South Coorg, the wife of T N Hearsey, Forest Dep't, of a daughter.

WETHERELL—August 4, at Greenwood, Bangalore, the wife of E W Wetherell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STEVENS—CLOZE—July 23, at the Cathedral, Ranchi, by the Very Rev J C Whitley, Bishop of Chota Nagpur, assisted by the Rev E H Whitley, James Algernon Stevens, B A, son of Mr Justice Stevens, of the Calcutta High Court, to Ethel Lucy, eldest daughter of H N C Cloete, and grand-daughter of the late D J Cloete, Mowbray, Cape Colony.

TATCHELL—IRWIN—August 7, at St Stephen's Church, Cotacamund, Lieut E Tatchell, the Lincolnshire Regiment, to Helen Irwin, daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Irwin.

DEATHS.

LORD—August 6, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of cancer, John Lord, of Darjeeling, aged 54.

WRIGHT—July 21, at Dulcherra Tea Estate, Cachar, James Wright, aged 28 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints " "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1901.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RIVALRY.

To achieve success in these days of plethoric literature and much shouting in the market place, magazines and their writers find it incumbent to adopt methods usually associated with the sensational press. It is to this fact that we owe the appearance in the solid periodicals of so many articles notable more for their ingenuity and ability to startle than for any remarkable addition which they make to the sum of public knowledge. As commentaries upon passing events they do not always reflect the form and pressure of the time with convincing accuracy. We are just now intent upon the efforts of Britain's commercial rivals to compete with her in the markets of the world; and because they are meeting with the success that was bound to come to them, month after month we have jeremiads in the magazines lamenting the approaching ruin of British trade and commerce. We are not disposed to shut our eyes to the real difficulties of the situation, and to the need for some changes in the methods which were effective enough when Britain was absolutely the "workshop of the world," and included in her markets countries which are now her keen rivals. But some of the writers who are fond of whirling danger signals round their heads appear to succeed less in creating alarm than in affording a certain amount of entertainment. In the "Fortnightly Review" for July there are two articles, very interesting in themselves, which deal with America's commercial rivalry with Great Britain. Standing alone each might give rise to a great deal of apprehension but together the one serves in some measure as a corrective of the other, while each contains a certain amount of evidence that the prospects before British commerce are not so gloomy as the dismal prophets would have us believe. In spite of billion dollar steel trusts and shipping combines there are factors to be reckoned with that do not seem to have been sufficiently considered by the Yankee Napoleon who would hold the industrial fate of nations in his hands. Mr. Benjamin Taylor, in the "Monthly Review" recently demonstrated the satisfactory position of Britain as the carrier of the world, and opined that "if the twentieth century has to witness the annihilation of our maritime supremacy, it will be pretty far on before our doom is sealed." Mr. Morgan's billion dollar trust and shipping combine have, however, affected this writer as they have influenced some others, and in the "Fortnightly" he predicts the disaster which a month ago, under the intoxication of statistics of British shipping in which he gloriously revelled, he was disposed to doubt. The successful magazine writer of course suits his wares to the market, and when the demands of the market change with the passing hour, what is a poor author to do?

The Morgan-Leyland deal by which American capitalists have acquired the Leyland line of steamers has so powerfully hit Mr. Taylor in the centre of his intelligence, so to speak, that he notes it as a portent foretelling the doom of our maritime supremacy at the end of the twentieth century. There are other things which, in his opinion, will contribute to that calamity, and our only hope of commercial salvation lies in the political wreck of the United States. Unless "as some people predict" the American Republic falls to pieces, Mr. Taylor believes that a hundred years hence Britain will no longer be supreme in shipping or maritime commerce. In these days of rapid happenings it scarcely appears safe to prophecy the nature of events a century hence. But America is certainly bent upon making an effort to "lick creation" in the matter of trade and her financiers are not at present disposed to count the cost necessary to success. With a vast home market secured for their industrial products American manufacturers can afford to erect gigantic workshops and lay down immense mechanical plants capable of answering any demands which may be made upon them. Realising that the best and most productive machinery is in the end the cheapest, they do not fear to relegate comparatively new plant to the scrap heap and replace it with the latest appliances. Secure in their protected home market they do not hesitate to sell surplus stock at a loss in the effort to gain a footing in foreign marts. Unquestionably if supremacy in trade and commerce is to pass from our hands it will be into those of our Transatlantic rival. But while her industrial methods are even now giving her the victory in some directions, America has a great deal of lee way to make up before she can touch our supremacy as the carriers of the world's commerce. Those of her capitalists who are casting longing eyes in that direction look to a State subsidy to assist them, and by the American Subsidy Bill it is proposed to expend a maximum of nine millions of dollars per annum in gratuities to vessels on the American register engaged in foreign trade only. These gratuities it is intended should be given in proportion to the distance the ships run out and home, with a special premium for high speed, graded according to the tonnage of the vessel. The Shipping Subsidy Bill has not yet gained a majority of the Congress in its favour, but it is held that one of the great objects of the Morgan-Leyland deal which gave Americans a controlling share in the Transatlantic trade, was to compel Congress to pass the subsidy scheme. It is very likely to be adopted, and as soon as it is passed much of the interested opposition to the proposed Nicaragua Canal will disappear. The construction of that water-way is not likely to benefit British commerce to the extent that may be imagined, except in so far as it leads to the development of certain parts of South America. Heavy canal dues will have to be charged to make the undertaking pay, and for British shipping the saving in distance, say from London to New Zealand via Nicaragua, is not sufficiently great to compensate for the large expenditure on dues which will be necessary by that route. But while the Nicaragua Canal will not greatly advantage British trade, it will certainly lead to closer commercial relations between the United States and the Republics of the Southern Continent. That may mean for us the loss of some of the South American trade which we now possess. But more important, perhaps, is the fact that the canal will considerably lessen the distance between the ports of North America and the Far East.

The United States will thus have advantages which they did not previously enjoy, to which will be added subsidies permitting American vessels to compete with British for freights to an extent not yet experienced. When that time comes it may be necessary to meet subsidies with subsidies. In the meantime we are confronted with the industrial trusts, monopolies whose operations are favoured by preferential railway rates and special rebates. This aspect of the competition we have to meet is dealt with by Mr. H. W. Wilson, who contributes the second commercial article in the "Fortnightly." He writes in a most alarming strain, and the burden of his cry is that if we are to fight the Trusts we must abandon Free Trade and resort to Protection. Cobdenism and competition from countries who take care to protect themselves, as well as from those where labour is cheap have, he contends, placed us on the horns of a dilemma, and either the British high standard of living or the free trade system must go. It is a specious argument but it is not likely to be generally accepted in England. The position is not quite so ja lous as Mr. Wilson would make out, and for difficulties which are acknowledged there are other possible remedies than the alternatives he proposes. It is no new thing for manufacturers to move their works to places where they can make larger profits than at home. Further, it is not quite clear that the great trusts are going to have matters all their own way. The great strike among the workers employed by the American Steel Trust has been an awakener for Mr. Morgan and his fellow capitalists who deemed that men were but machines to be used in the great financial game. The strike is not one for wages but for the right of combination. It was the policy of the financiers of the Trust that their workmen should not combine, but the employes decline to be pawns in the hands of Napoleons of finance, and so far the men appear to have scored. In its magnitude the strike has astonished even the trade union leaders. It is the first serious obstacle to its operations that the combine has met, and whatever the result may be, it involves a tremendous loss to the Trust. Moreover, it betokens the danger towards which industrial progress and financial accumulation is rapidly tending in America. There are those who believe that the conflict between the Morgan Trust and the workers is but the sign which heralds the greater conflict whose outcome will be a social revolution. How long that may be deferred no man knoweth, but it is quite as likely to happen within the present century as anything else which may be predicted. And in that case the prophecies of alarmists like Mr. Benjamin Taylor and Mr. H. W. Wilson will be just as interesting as any other set of vain imaginings. In the meantime British steel makers should be able to turn the dispute in the United States to advantage in the same way, as we have been so often informed, that Americans made the most of industrial disputes in England.

NAVIGATION OF THE YANGTSE.

MR. ARCHIBALD LITTLE, who is known to fame for his accounts of travel in China, has other claims to distinction. Over forty years ago he joined his brother in the China tea trade and shortly afterwards turned his attention to the development of commerce by steam navigation of the Yangtse. That great river is thirty-eight miles wide at its mouth and has a length of 3,500 miles. In its course it passes through mountain gorges where its bed is thickly set with jagged rocks. In spring the melting snows from the table-lands at its source swell the torrent to an enormous extent, and after the great volume of water forces its way through the gorges, it overspreads the plains, flooding the country and carrying away villages and towns with great loss of human life. The native junks laboriously navigate the river partly by sail and partly by towing from the banks and every year a certain number of junks with their cargoes and crews are lost. In 1863, after having launched one of the earliest steamers which plied between Shanghai and Hankow, Mr. Little decided to attempt the navigation of the upper waters by steam, though it was considered that in winter the river, was too shallow. A little steamer called the Y-Ling was built and, with the aid of an American skipper, Mr. Little ran her up the river, showing the way to other steamers which have since gone as far as Ichang all the year round. A new steamer called the Pioneer, in which the defects of the Yi-ling were greatly improved upon, started on her trial trip early in May last year and was destined to be of great service to the refugees when the Boxer outbreak was at its height. When she left the jetty on her first voyage Mr. Little, who was accompanied by his wife, did not realise the strength of the disaffection which had then broken out. After a trip of 500 miles the Pioneer was detained at Chung-King by the British Consul owing to the disturbed state of the country and finally when the little vessel left on her return journey she took away the British Consul, Customs Staff, Postal officials and employes and three ladies. All the way down the river the steamer stopped frequently to pick up refugees who were seeking to escape in native boats, and by the time she reached Ichang she was, in the phrase of Mrs. Little, "loaded down like an excursion steamer," having 97 Europeans and about sixty friendly Chinese on board. The Pioneer reached Shanghai without accident and the usefulness of the vessel was promptly recognised by the British authorities who chartered her and equipped her with maxim guns and placing ten men under a naval Lieutenant on board, sent her back to rescue other foreigners and friendly natives. By the services which his vessel was thus able to render, Mr. Little has a double claim to recognition, for the Pioneer proved the feasibility of navigating the worst portions of the Yangtse and at the same time was fortunate to arrive at a period when she was able to render notable help to people whose lives were endangered.

POOR SPAIN.

SPAIN is only now beginning to feel the real effects of her disastrous war with America. While the people are restless under heavy taxation and revolution threatens the throne, the country is suffering the loss of prosperity to which the possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines formerly contributed. The loss of those colonies is especially felt at Barcelona, which is the most important industrial centre of Spain, and is besides the centre of the discontent and agitation with which the country as a whole and Catalonia in particular is seething. Mr. Roberts the British Consul at the port points out that the value of the imports from these former possessions of Spain has fallen from five millions sterling to one million, and the exports to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines have declined from nearly three millions in 1899 to £361,000 last year. The trade with Brazil is also falling off rapidly owing to the absence of a reciprocal tariff between Spain and her former great colony. Formerly a large quantity of home and foreign made cotton and linen goods were exported from Spain to the Colonies of which America dispossessed her, and the loss of those markets which are now fields for Yankee enterprise, has, of course, affected Spain's imports from the United Kingdom. Of cotton goods Spain last year took fifty per cent less than formerly. Soap, candles and sandals, which were largely sent to the lost colonies, have also been imported in greatly reduced quantities and coal which was an important item in Britain's trade with Spain shows a considerable decline. The total decrease in the value of imports from the United Kingdom and British Colonies amounted to £67,000. The loss of trade which the loss of the best of her Colonies has involved is not likely to ease the political and social unrest which is threatening poor Spain with the severest trial of all.

UNREST AMONG THE MAHSUDS.

THERE has been considerable unrest among the Mahsuds lately and despite the deterring influence of the blockade they have been more than usually daring in their attacks on the regular troops composing the blockading force, and more recently on the Southern Waziristan Militia, who apparently seem to have incurred their bitterest enmity. In the course of seventeen days, *i.e.*, between the 21st of July and the 6th instant, they have made two successful attacks on Militia posts held by the latter and have carried off thirty-three rifles. Their attack on the post at Kashmirkar on the 6th instant which resulted in the "holding up" of thirty Militia under a native officer is one that is not altogether without a suspicion that the Militia scarcely performed their duty on that occasion. There is a suggestion of something wanting in the conduct of the Militia as it is inconceivable that parties of two such hostile tribes should meet without loss of life and without even a shot being fired. The Militia endeavour to exculpate themselves by stating that they were surprised in their barracks. But how came they to be surprised, and what were they doing while the enemy were boring holes in the roof of the barracks? Without reflecting on the courage of the Militia we certainly think that the circumstances are suspicious enough to demand an enquiry. A repetition of these successful attacks will without doubt lead to fresh excess on the part of the Mahsuds and will defeat the object for which the blockade was established. It may even culminate in an expedition into their country, a phase which the Government of India will scarcely contemplate with complacency, although to the Mahsuds themselves that eventuality might not be regarded as an unmitigated evil.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

REUTER'S telegram which we publish to-day concerning the battle raging between the new steel trust and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin workers puts an entirely new complexion on the aspect of the strike. Before the American Federation of labour decided to support the strikers the situation was not without hope that an amicable settlement would be effected as it was felt that the Amalgamated Association could never stand out against the Company for any lengthened period unaided. Supported, however, by the Federation of Labour, the two opposing forces have entered upon a campaign of supremacy which will be fought out to the end. One of them must eventually bend but which, at this stage, it would be difficult to say. If the Company wins the mainstay of the Association will have been broken and the steel trust will have proved that it can dictate terms to union labour for a long time to come. If the Association wins all the hands of the big steel Company will be organised on union lines and there will be an end to further strikes. It is believed on both sides that with the iron trades thoroughly unionized strikes would be impossible.

BEHAR SUGAR.

THE investigations conducted by the Commission presided over by Mr. O'Conor, which visited Behar last winter, are having practical results. A company with capital of one hundred thousand pounds sterling has been successfully floated at home by Mr. Hudson to establish a sugar factory at Ottur near Muzafferpur which is likely to be in operation next year.

THE Commander-in-Chief will probably start on his autumn tour at the end of October, but the dates are not yet fixed.

Two more petitions against the Land Revenue Bill have been sent in to Government—one from Poona; the other from Guzerat.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SIMLA, AUG. 8

SOCIALLY the event of the week has been Lady Young's dance at Barnes Court on Monday, which was well attended, and thoroughly enjoyed. The sad news of the death of the Empress Frederick, though fully expected, did not arrive until the following morning, and so one of the pleasantest entertainments of the year was saved from the edict of court mourning which has already made the present season such a sombre one. No orders have yet been issued, but the entertainment at Snowdon last night was promptly postponed, and the next fortnightly dinner and informal dance at Viceregal Lodge cancelled. An observance of six weeks is expected, which will send several pleasant events into limbo, including the two fancy-dress dances at Snowdon, which were fixed for the 3rd and 19th September. We shall turn with the more unjaded interest to "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," which is actively rehearsing and begins on Saturday night to a house already heavily booked. The last Philharmonic Concert provided a feature of novel interest in "The Daisy Chain," Stevenson's charming verses set to music by Liza Lehmann. We are to hear it again, I believe, at Lady Harnam Singh's "at home," on the 27th. It was delightfully sung on Monday by Mrs. Muspratt-Williams, Mr. McMahon, Colonel Clarke and Miss Annie Watson. Next week, too, will bring us the Art Exhibition, a feature of perennial interest in the Simla season.

The sensation of the week here has been the Secretary of State's Despatch in connection with the additional pensions applied for by about a hundred Cooper's Hill Engineers.

The impression conveyed by Reuter's telegraphic summary of this despatch was that a slap had been intentionally made at the Government of India. This was subsequently modified by the publication in India of the text of the despatch, which made it plain that Reuter's quotation was incorrect to the point of giving an erroneous idea of the tone of the communication. Even after allowance has been made for this source of exaggeration, the incident is sufficiently remarkable. The claims, which have given rise to the matter are based on a prospectus issued to young engineers who entered Cooper's Hill in the years 1871-74. This prospectus promised more favourable promotion and pay than were subsequently accorded. The officers argue that the prospectus formed part of their contracts with the Government of India, and that its promises must be fulfilled. Their case is so strong that furlough pay in sterling, instead of in rupees, was some time ago sanctioned for them. Having got so much, they naturally demand more, and it is this that the Secretary of State has announced his decision to refuse, through the Government of India, in reply to a request from the Secretary of State for their opinion, recommended that certain additional concessions should be granted. The case will now be carried to the House of Commons, where it will be in the hands of Sir Henry King. The regrettable part about the incident is that an expression, on the part of so high an authority as the Secretary of State, should have been made public at home which can be so quoted as to imply censure on the Government of India for supporting the reasonable claims of their servants, and that, too, in a case on which they had been asked for their opinion by the Secretary of State himself. Whether, apart from this, the decision which the India Office has arrived at, will survive the scrutiny to which it will now be subjected, admits of considerable doubt. Examination of the despatch shows that it affords reasonable ground for appeal, if only on account of the misconception under which it has evidently been drafted. I refer to the fundamental statement it puts forward that "there is nothing in the representations of these officers that was not brought to the notice of the Select Committee of the House of Commons who reported upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants in July 1890." If this were correct it would, of course, afford strong reason for the line taken by the India Office in throwing out the petitions. As a matter of fact, however, it cannot be admitted. The Select Committee referred to, reported upon the claims of the officers of the Public Works Department as a body, and its recommendations, so far as this matter is concerned, have been very properly accepted as final. The Committee had nothing, however, to do with the personal claims of individuals, which are not shared by Public Works Department Engineers generally. It is these individual claims which are now in debate. So decided was the attitude taken up by the Parliamentary Committee that its Chairman declined even to allow the evidence tendered upon the subject, by some of those who are now petitioning, to be heard at all. This was right enough, since the question then under settlement, was solely the general one, as it affected Public Works Department Engineers as a class. But it clearly leaves the individual cases to be considered separately. There is certainly justice, under these circumstances, in the complaint made by the officers concerned, that they have failed to secure the unbiassed hearing they are as British subjects, entitled to expect.

THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 2,992, Revenue Department, Professor G. A. Gammie, Superintendent, of the Botanical Survey Operations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1900-1901," is reviewed in the following Government resolution.—

The report has been perused with interest, and shows that useful work has been done during the year. The success of the Sisal Hemp plantation at Nandgaon is gratifying. The acknowledgments of the Governor in Council are due to Mr. Symonds, who has supplied an interesting collection of plants used for food or fodder in time of famine, Mr. Woodrow, Mr. Abdul Kadir, and other gentlemen, who have assisted in botanical work. Mr. Gammie should be informed that the list of famine plants is not exhaustive, the "Bid" for instance, being omitted, and it should be suggested to him that he should place himself in communication with the Collectors of affected districts, who will without doubt be ready to help in supplying specimens of plants not in the list.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R. A.

WEATHER permitting, this match will be played on the Cooperage to-day. Kick-off 5-15 p. m. Chairs will be reserved for ladies.

The following will represent the Gymkhana:—R. E. Stokes-Reer, full back; C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, H. P. Hebbletwaite and P. F. Fischer, three-quarters; J. Serymgeour and S. N. Powell, halves; P. J. Arnott, W. Shakespear, A. D. Shanks, J. H. Macdonald, C. W. Francis, R. F. G. Scott, W. Cole and L. E. Bagshawe, forwards.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S statement regarding the delay in the publication of the report of the Famine Commission "writes the Pioneer" is sure to give rise to a good deal of profitless surmise; but there is no need to put more into the Secretary of State's announcement than it will naturally contain. It was extremely improbable that a Commission over which Sir Antony Macdonnell presided would issue a colourless report, and indeed the drift of the questions which Sir Antony put to some of the Bombay witnesses, as noticed at the time in the Bombay papers, showed clearly enough that he was not favourably impressed by all he heard of the results of the revenue system in the Western Presidency. The hot haste with which the Bombay Government set to work to introduce legislation for an experiment in the restriction of the right of free transfer, points in the same direction. Mr. Monteath's Bill can be put forward either to show that the Government of Bombay was ahead of the Famine Commission, or to block more drastic proposals should it turn out that Sir Antony Macdonnell has put what was evidently passing through his mind during the examination of some of the Bombay witnesses into the form of definite proposals. In any case the questions dealt with, as the Secretary of State says, must be of the greatest complexity and importance, and it is not extraordinary that his Council should take time to deliberate.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PRESS ON LORD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKHOUSE BY THE BOERS.

GENERAL ELLIOTT'S MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF LORD MILNER.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The papers heartily approve of Lord Kitchener's Proclamation and anticipate that stenner measures will be adopted if it is ineffective.

Mr. Chamberlain replying to a question in the House of Commons said that Lord Kitchener fully approved of the Proclamation before it was issued.

Lord Kitchener reports that a blockhouse near Brandfort was rushed and captured by the Boers after severe fighting on Wednesday night.

The British had one killed and three wounded.

General Elliot is sending in seventy prisoners.

Lord Milner sailed for Capetown to-day on board the steamer Saxon.

Small parties of Boers have renewed their activity in the middle of Cape Colony.

Four armoured trains were engaged on Thursday on different lines within fifty miles of Rosmead.

Kritzinger's Commando four hundred strong and badly mounted has crossed the railway south of Conway.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE SUMMER PALACE.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

A spirit of compromise characterized to-day's meeting of the Ministers at Peking and the signature of the Protocol is expected in a few days after telegraphic communication with the respective Governments.

The Tariff will become effective two months after signing.

Shipments made within ten days of the signature will not be affected regardless of the date of arrival.

The Tariff will be five per cent. "ad valorem" with a few exceptions including flour and rice.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Tientsin says that the Powers are protesting against the re-occupation of the Summer Palace by the British.

UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

A TRULY NATIONAL PARTY.

A great Unionist demonstration was held to-day at Blenheim Park under the auspices of the Duke of Marlborough. Three thousand delegates from all parts of the country and one hundred and twenty members of the House of Commons were present.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain addressed the audience dwelling upon this indissoluble union of the Unionists and Conservatives, the triumph of a truly national Party.

THE AMERICAN STRIKE.

The American Federation of Labour has decided to support the steelworkers in a general steel and iron strike.

LATER.

A general iron and steel strike has been declared by the American Steel Workers' Association. The strike began yesterday.

The American Labour Federation and Mine Workers Organisation are supporting the movement.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

A famine is inevitable in the Taurida Province in the South West of Russia owing to the condition of the crops.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS

Lord Cranborne being questioned regarding the Cairo fox-hunting case said that it would be highly improper for the Government to interfere with the discretion and independence of the Egyptian courts.

NEW MINISTER IN KOREA.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Mr. Jordan's promotion as British Minister in Korea has been gazetted.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

POLO TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

POONA, AUG. 10.

Owing to the wet state of the ground the Poona Junior Polo Tournament, which was fixed to commence from Monday next, has been put off till the 19th instant. The drawing of ties will take place sometime next week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

Z, AUG. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna left to-day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Miko Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Straits quiet.
Good Bhowsugger 3 10-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	94
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1 9
Bar Silver	20 15-16

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COMING ROYAL FUNERAL.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of England started for Germany to-day.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have also proceeded to Germany to attend the funeral.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the Emperor William the condolences of all ranks of the British Army.

The Emperor has wired back his thanks.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

King Edward will remain at Homburg for three weeks after the funeral of the Empress Frederick.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT CRONBERG.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The remains of the late Empress Frederick were conveyed last evening with a torchlight procession to the Cronberg Church where they remain temporarily.

The ceremony was a weird and impressive one.

Prince Henry of Prussia has declined the invitation to land at Brest and has proceeded to Germany ahead of the Curlsa squadron.

The King and Queen of England have arrived at Homburg and had a most cordial reception from the Emperor William, who was accompanied by Count Waldersee.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

A "Gazette of India" extraordinary issued to-day directs His Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine officers to put themselves in mourning up to the 29th August, inclusive, for the late Empress Frederick, the Governor-General in Council requesting other classes of His Majesty's subjects to do the same. Officers in uniform are to wear a crape band on the arm up to the 18th September, inclusive; all flags to be half masted until the 13th instant, which is appointed for the funeral; on which day sixty minute guns are to be fired, corresponding with her late Imperial Majesty's age.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

The following telegram was despatched on Friday by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Viceroy for transmission to the King-Emperor:—"The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have heard with profound regret of the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick of Germany, and humbly desire to express their respectful sympathy with His Majesty the King-Emperor and members of the Royal Family in the severe affliction which has fallen upon them.

LIMBDI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

H. H. Sir Jaswatsingji, K.C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, in a great representative meeting held yesterday under his presidency, expressed his profound sorrow and deep lamentations at the demise of the Empress Frederick, the beloved sister of our King-Emperor Edward VII, and paid a high tribute to the memory of the amiable Empress by enumerating the many eminent and exemplary virtues which she had inherited from her late lamented Royal Mother. He proposed to send a message conveying his own and his subject's heart-felt sympathy and condolence to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the India and Bombay Governments, which was unanimously passed. On receipt of this very melancholy news, all the offices, schools and shops were ordered to be closed and business suspended, out of respect to the memory of the deceased Empress.

BHUJ.

Deep sympathy is felt here for the Royal Family on account of the death of the Empress Frederick. All offices and schools have been closed to-day.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

IMPORTANT MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce have asked the Government of India to consider the following proposals:—(a) That Bengal and the North Western Railway be allowed what it has so long struggled for, viz., access to Calcutta by a line under its control. (b) That the proposed Fyzabad-Allahabad line be made over to the East Indian Railway so as to enable that administration to develop a trade with Bombay via its Jubbulpore line from the lower portion of the rich districts of Oudh and Gorakhpore and Benares divisions. (c) That the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, now owners of the Indian Midland line, be (the matter has been pending for five years) allowed to construct and work a goods station of their own at Collectorgunge, Cawnpore, and be granted running powers over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Lucknow and a transhipment station there, also under their own control, from which they could work traffic direct to Bombay, thus providing an alternative outlet for the trade of the central portion of Oudh, also probably bringing about a reduction in freight rates on imported goods from Calcutta and Bombay and rendering it difficult for Railways to "pool" Cawnpore traffic with the last-named port. (d) That the decision to confine direct Railway communication between Karachi and the North-West Provinces to metre gauge be reconsidered and arrangements be made for linking up of the North Western Railway at Hyderabad (Sind) with the standard gauge Railway system in the North-West Provinces, on some such alignment as that which for years past Government has been urged to sanction by both the Karachi and Upper India Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Midland Railway Company. (e) That the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system be extended from Agra to Aligarh so as to provide direct through communication (broad gauge) from the upper section of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Bombay. This should also lead to facilitate the important trade that now exists between Muttra, Hathras and the Seaports.

THE "MAINE" REFLOATED.

The ship "Maine" has been floated and towed into Calcutta. She does not appear to have sustained any particular damage.

CALCUTTA'S BARMAIDS.

The Commissioner of Police has notified to all hotel-keepers that barmaids will not be permitted after March next when the hotel licenses come up for renewal.

THE "COUNTY OF FORFAR."

The ship "County of Forfar," which left Calcutta for Muscat so long ago as March last and about whose fate anxiety was felt, has safely arrived at her destination.

MR. PENNELL IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

A London correspondent writes:—"I happened to meet Mr. Pennell yesterday (July 16th), and had a long talk with him about his case. I was a little surprised at his appearance, as he certainly does not look the kind of man who would have courage to defy at one and the same time three authorities so powerful as the Government of India, the Government of Bengal, and the Calcutta High Court. However, he has done it, and for once one finds it is not always safe to judge by appearance. Mr. Pennell showed me the documents he had received from the India Office which consisted of a despatch of the Government of India, the Bengal Government and all the records of the case—about three hundred printed foolscap pages in all. He was called upon by the Secretary of State to state what he had to say in respect of the charges brought against him on or before the 29th July. I should state that the Bengal Government recommends his dismissal without any pension or compassionate allowance. The Government of India recommend his dismissal, but are not so positive on the question of no allowance. Mr. Pennell has partly drafted his reply, and I went through what he had done. Judging from what he said, it seemed that he was not likely to see any Member of Parliament or attempt to get any questions asked, for if he did this he might make the Secretary of State personally angry and give him the excuse of saying that Mr. Pennell had prejudiced his own position by going to the public before the Secretary of State had had an opportunity of considering his answer. I fully approve of this decision, and there is no doubt that he would serve his interests better if he should act with discretion now. If he prepares and submits a thoroughly temperate reply he will take away the point of some of the strongest objections made against him. Even if he be dismissed as is probable his position with regard to the public will be greatly strengthened by the adoption of such a course.

THE CIVIL VETERINARY LIST.

FORMATION OF A NEW DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

A resolution in the Revenue and Agricultural Department is published announcing the abolition of a system of recruitment of Civil Veterinary Officers from the Army Veterinary Department and the introduction in its place of direct appointments by the Secretary of State from the English Veterinary Colleges.

The candidates must ordinarily be not over 26 years old and must possess the Diploma of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, also of physical fitness and knowledge of Bacteriology. The appointments to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department will be in first instance for five years on probation with first class passages to India to be refunded if resignation takes place before the probation period is up. Pay on arrival in India is to be Rs. 500 monthly, rising by annual instalments of forty rupees to eleven hundred rupees, which will continue from the beginning of the 16th to the end of twentieth year of service, when twelve hundred rupees monthly will be received. Extra allowances of from eighty to one hundred rupees monthly are attached to certain appointments, also house rent in certain cases. The pay of the Inspector-General is to be eighteen hundred rupees monthly. Civil Veterinary Officers come under ordinary European leave and pension rules, with obligatory retirement at fifty-five.

The Inspector-General is eligible for an extra pension of one thousand rupees after three years' approved service in that appointment.

THE WEATHER IN INDIA.

PROSPECTS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

A MEMORANDUM on the weather in India during June and July, and a forecast of the general distribution of rain during August and September, are published in the "Gazette of India." The following gives a brief statement or estimate of (1) the probable general strength of the monsoon currents in August and September, (2) the probable distribution of rainfall in India during these months. Information from Mauritius, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles shows that normal conditions prevail in the south-east trades region, thus indicating that it is probable the monsoon will be of at least normal strength during the next six weeks. The data obtained from the logs of steamers show that steady and moderately strong Monsoon obtains over the Arabian Sea. The monsoon in the Bay has been marked by some peculiarities more especially the absence of cyclonic storms. This was also the case in the corresponding period of the years 1891-1897 and 1900. Monsoon currents have hence hitherto given moderate but fairly well distributed rain. The comparison with similar years indicated that there is a strong probability in favour of good and well distributed rains, more especially from the Bombay current during the remaining two months of the monsoon. The distribution of rainfall during the past month shows that local conditions are generally in favour of well distributed rain, and the probabilities stated in the June forecast hold good on the supposition of moderate to strong monsoon for the remainder of the monsoon period. The consideration of pressure and other data hence suggests the following conclusions respecting the probable strength of the monsoon currents and the distribution of rainfall during the next two months. (a). It is very probable the monsoon currents, more especially the Arabian Sea current, will be of at least normal strength in August, and probable that they will not be below their normal strength in September. (b) The general distribution of rainfall for the period will be favourable. (c) The rainfall of the period will probably be normal or in excess in Guzarat, South and East Rajputana, Central India, the Gangetic Plain, Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan area, Mysore and Lower Burma. The conditions are most favourable on the whole in the Central Provinces. (d) The conditions were slightly unfavourable at the commencement of the monsoon in Upper India, but they are now normal, and it is hence probable that over the greater part of the Punjab, Sind and North-West Rajputana the rainfall will be normal or slightly below it, unless the Bombay monsoon should be stronger than is assumed in drawing up the forecast. (e) The probabilities are at least 3 to 1 that the rains will not withdraw from northern India before their normal date.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament entries include teams representing the North Staffords, South Staffords, South Wales Borderers, Simla Volunteers, Essex Regiment, the Queens, the East Lancashire Regiment, and the Bishop Cotton School; also at least one team representing the new club. It is not yet known whether the Royal Irish Rifles, the winners of the Calcutta shield, will be represented.

EGYPT AND BENGAL OPIUM.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

In response to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the Egyptian Government have revised the valuation tariff on Customs duty on Bengal indigo.

BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

BANGALORE, AUG. 10.

SPLENDID weather favoured the third day's race meeting at Bangalore. The fields in the various events were large and capital sport was provided. There was a large gathering of spectators. Details:—

1st Race.—"Cloister Cup." A steeple-chase for ponies, Rs. 300. Distance—2 miles.

Mr. J. D.'s Red Gauntlet, 9st.-2lbs., ...Alford 1
Mr. Warmald's Noble, 9st. 13lbs., ...Owner 2

Red Gauntlet and Noble jumped short at the second hurdle and came down, but Alford was smartly in the saddle again, and although Noble thus obtained enormous advantages of distance, Red Gauntlet won one of the cleverest races ever run on this course.

Won by three quarters of a length. No time taken.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Noble only.

2nd Race.—"Bedouin Handicap." Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt. Trevor Booth's Slasher, 10st 7lbs ....Capt. Randall 1
Lawrence's Trout, 7st. 7lbs., ...Gooloo 2
Bell's Tatcho, 10st., ...Macquade 3

Also ran:—Bart., 10st 7lbs.; Amato, 9st. 4lbs.; Essax, 8st.; Ohio, 9st. 2lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Slasher; 2's Barty and Ohio, 3's Tatcho and Essex; 4's the others.

Won by two lengths. Time—41 1-2 secs.

3rd Race.—"Bangalore Stakes." Distance—1 mile.
J. D.'s Trenton, 10st., ...Thompson 1
Scott Skirving's Sensation, 10st. 6lbs., ...Owner 2
Capt. Black Hawkins' Wingfield, 9st. 10lbs., ... Capt. Randall 3

Also ran:—Mainspring, 10st. 6lbs.; Romulus, 9st. 10lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Trenton; 3 to 2 against Sensation; 4's Mainspring; 6's Wingfield; 8's Romulus.

Won by half-a-length. Time—1 min. 52secs.

4th Race.—"Pony Scurry." Distance—3 furlongs.
Crossley's and Capt. Arbuthnot's Marcia, 10st. 4lbs., ... Mir Jan 1
Col. Grant's Debate, 9st. 4lbs., ...Gooloo 2
Capt. Clutterbuck's Blackberry, 8st. 7lbs.,...Macquade 3

Also ran:—Patrician, 9st. 12lbs.; Electric Light, 8st. 4lbs.; Oota Sahib, 7st. 7lbs.

Betting; Evens Marcia; 2 to 1 against the remainder.

Won by half-a-length. Time—41 2-5secs.

5th Race.—"Mysore Purse." Distance.—3 4 mile.
Mr. Harvey's Pompom, 9st. 5lbs., ...Thompson 1
Capt. Bell's Superb, 8st. 12lbs., ... O'Neill 2
Mr. Bell's Tatcho, 9st. 9lbs., ...Macquade 3

Betting: 2 to 1 against Tatcho and Superb; 5 to 1 on Pompom.

Won by a length. Time.—1 min. 32 secs.

6th Race.—"Horse Scurry." Distance—1-2 mile.

Capt. Black Hawkins' Wingfield, 8st. 12lbs., ...Capt. Randall 1
Abdul Sattar's Redoubt, 10st. 12lbs., ...Macquade 2
J. D.'s Trenton, 9st. 8lbs., ...Thompson 3

Also ran: Zelma, 9st. 2lbs., Frank, 8st. 7lbs.

Betting: Evens Trenton; 3's Redoubt and Wingfield; 4's Zelma; 5's Frank.

Won by half-a-neck. Time—53 1-2secs.

COLOMBO AUGUST RACES.

COLOMBO, AUG. 10.

THE Colombo August Races opened this afternoon with brilliant weather. The following is the result of the two most important events:—

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Mr. Bonaparte Wyse's Devoted	1
Mr. Tom Walker's Redavni	2
Captain Lewin's Kingfisher	3

Won by a neck.

HORN CLUB CUP.

Mr. C. C. Wilson's Dexter	1
Mr. E. DeSoysa's Sheen	2
Mr. D. P. Tampoe's Calcola	3

DEATH OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

We regret to hear that Second-Lieutenant R. S. Cooke, youngest son of the late Professor S. Cook of the Bombay Educational Department, died at Chakrata on Friday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided to send the 6th Punjab Infantry to Samana instead of the 2nd Sikhs, to relieve the 15th Gurkhas.

Brigadier-General Stafford, Officiating Inspector-General of Artillery, is suffering from an attack of fever.

Colonel Howlett, Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon, proceeds home on four months' leave on the 1st September, pending retirement.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay Command, has been granted furlough. Major G. A. Williams proceeds from Rawalpindi to Poona to officiate for him.

Captain E. H. Atkinson, R. E., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, has been appointed Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, in succession to Colonel Clibborn.

The Government of India has recently been considering proposals from the military authorities for increasing the staff of the Indian Army Nursing Service, which since 1896 has consisted of 4 Lady Superintendents, 9 Deputy Superintendents, and 39 Nursing Sisters.

The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of staff or other allowances to those officers who may be required to be present at camps of instruction under the rules at present in force for those attending camps-of-exercise.

The Question of a Medal for the Expeditionary Force sent from India to China will be dealt with by the home authorities. The main point to be settled is whether the troops which never got beyond Shanghai, should be eligible for a medal. They were certainly an integral part of the force, through unlucky in not seeing any fighting.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 10.—Fagan, Captain, Bengal, R. Surrey Regiment, on leave from Lucknow.
Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, R. G. A., on leave from Jutogh.
Heinemann, Captain, Madras, 1st Middlesex Regiment, on leave from Secunderabad.
Hardie, Lieutenant, Bombay, 23rd Rifles, on leave from Mir Ali Khel.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 10.—Holland, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. H. A., on leave to England.
Fordyce, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, Military Accounts Department, on furlough to England.
Jollie, Captain, Madras, 3rd Madras Lancers, on furlough to England.
Lawson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, 13th Madras Infantry, on leave to England.
Heinemann, Captain, Madras, 1st Middlesex Regiment, on leave to England.
Fagan, Captain, Bengal, R. Surrey Regiment, on leave to England.
Rowcroft, Lieutenant, Punjab, 9th Bombay Lancers, on furlough to England.
Tomkins, Lieutenant, Punjab, 28th Punjab Infantry on leave to England.
Hilliard, Captain, Punjab Supply and Transport Department, on leave to England.
Bird, Captain, Punjab, I. M. S., on leave to England.
Smyth, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, R. G. A., on leave to England.
Raisier, Captain, Punjab, I. M. S., on leave to England.

MR. JUSTICE KNOX ON INDIAN SERVANTS.

IN the Allahabad High Court, on Wednesday, the acting Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case in which Major Cartwright appealed from a conviction by the Joint-Magistrate of Benares. The facts of the case are well known. It will be remembered that Major Cartwright was convicted of a technical assault on a servant in Benares Cantonment Railway Station.

Mr. Justice Knox, in delivering judgment, said:—Persons of ordinary temperament, and more particularly persons of the age, position, and standing enjoyed by Major Cartwright, are not in the habit of losing their tempers and making an exhibition of themselves in public without some provocation and cause, and, according to Ganga, there was no such cause and no shadow of a cause. Najibullah, the constable, is equally positive that nothing was said or done by Ganga which could give any provocation. Lachman, while he says that he saw Major Cartwright push Ganga back on to the platform, did not see him standing over him with clenched fists. It is difficult to understand the Magistrate when he says that Lachman saw what occurred at the carriage door, but did not see what occurred on the platform, because there were people in front of him. Surely the interposition of the people would equally obstruct his vision both of what took place at the carriage and of what took place on the platform. As the evidence stands, I find then, that the account which Ganga and his witnesses give is improbable. The improbability may arise from Ganga and his witnesses suppressing matters, or from the account being absolutely inaccurate.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT'S VERSION.

I turn, therefore, to the account given of the same transaction by Major Cartwright and his servant, Pir Muhammad. According to the Major, he was standing in the doorway of the carriage, about to alight, when Ganga jumped on to the steps and endeavoured to push his way in with his body, which came into contact with the Major's body. "Had," so the Major says, "I allowed him, he would have persisted in pushing me out of the way and entering the carriage. I got out of the carriage pushing him before me, but without using any violence towards him. I did not strike him. I did not shake my fists in the man's face when I had arrived on the platform." He adds that he did say to the complainant when on the platform: "If you do not mend your manners you will be getting a clip on the ear." Pir Muhammad supports his master in saying that, "He was at the door in tending to get out. Ganga was trying to get in by his 'chalaki' before my master could get out. My master pushed him out in front of him. I did not see my master put his hand against Ganga's forehead. When on the platform my master did not clench his fist at him." This is the account given by a man who describes himself as a Sheik, is 41 years of age, and the story thus told is certainly far more probable than the account given by Ganga and his witnesses. Those who travel frequently in India must have noticed of late the annoyance, which has become a matter of notoriety, where servants from over zeal, or station coolie-ism, insist upon forcing their way into a first-class carriage before the occupants of the carriage can make their way out. I have little doubt that this is precisely what occurred on the present occasion. We have a young Chamar boy, bursting with zeal, without any training or manners, and probably without the knowledge of what is due from servants to masters, forcing his way into a carriage past a master who was trying to get out. In so doing he finds himself pused back on to the platform—and very properly pushed back. In no country in the world, whatever may be the views held about social position, will it not be conceded that if it be a question of a master or servant coming in or out of a carriage it is the servant that should yield and not the master. The surprise to my mind is that in a country like India, where for so many ages respectfulness of demeanour on the part of the servants has been the rule and the tradition, way was not at once made by Ganga. Twenty years ago in India, and to the present day in any civilised country, a servant would stand by while a master, whoever that master might be, made his way past. An Indian gentleman alighting from a carriage would be more than surprised if any servant, still more a servant of a caste like the Ganga's were to insists on forcing his way in and pushing him back into the carriage. If one of the two has to yield, there can be no question as to who should give way and, so long as active violence was not used, he would be in the right in insisting on making his way out. It is no doubt due entirely to Ganga's youthfulness, want of training, and ignorance of manners and of what is due in the relations of master and servant, that he tried to insist on forcing his way in. Looking at the comparative probability of the stories, I accept the story for the defence and reject that of the complainant. I fully believe Pir Muhammad, who seems to me just such a servant of the old school, quiet and respectful, and find that what he has described is what really did take place, and that Ganga's account of the assault is exaggerated from first to last. Stripped of its exaggeration, no assault remains. I allow this appeal, acquit the accused and remit the fine. I am satisfied that the accusation brought by Ganga was frivolous and vexatious; and the pity is that it was not dealt with by the Magistrate as such.

THE TIRAH CONTRACT FRAUDS.

EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY.

THE hearing of the charge of fraud against an army purchasing agents named Sirdar Keshen Dass, at Rawalpindi, has brought to light a most extraordinary story of conspiracy. The Sirdar was charged with having on the 20th July, 1898, attempted to deceive the Government of India in falsely representing that he had supplied stores 5 mentioned during the Tirah Expedition, and with having attempted to obtain payment amounting to Rs. 22,402 for the same. The following are the facts as alleged by the prosecution: The original swindler was not the Sirdar, but a store-keeper of the 4th Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, named Jugal Kishore. This store-keeper somewhere about July, 1898, obtained large quantities of gram and fodder by "loots" at Karappa, and it occurred to him that the most profitable way to dispose of the booty would be to supply it to his own brigade at full rates. But being only a store-keeper and not a store-provider he could not perpetrate this fraud without the help of a purchasing agent, as the Government would, of course, pay no monies to him direct. He accordingly approached several purchasing agents, but failed for some time to get any one to come to terms with him, until at last the present accused, Sirdar Kishen Singh, agreed to play the game in consideration of a division of profits.

The plot was that the Sirdar was to bill the Government to the amount of Rs. 22,402, just as if he had actually supplied the gram and fodder, and obtain payment. However, he would have to produce indents signed by an officer, and the Store-keeper undertook to procure these. He entered into an arrangement with Sergeant Blaker, his superior, who got Captain (then Lieutenant) Leslie, Commissariat Officer, to the 4th Brigade, to sign a number of blank indents, the pretext being that the Store-keeper could best fill up the indents after ascertaining the exact amount of fodder received by him, whereas the store-keeper's real object in getting hold of the blank indents was, of course, to be free to fill in unlimited quantities of bogus supplies. The blank indents were filled up subsequently in this way and countersigned by the store-keeper as having received the fodder in question, and were then handed over to the Sirdar, who submitted his bill to Government with the indents attached. When the bill came in, reference was made to see if the store-keeper had credited these supplies in his returns on the dates referred to, and, of course, it was found he had not done so. He was called upon for an explanation, and his excuse was press of work. He then submitted a supplementary return supported by vouchers.

Part of the conspiracy was to arrange for the bribing of clerks in the Commissariat and Examiner's offices, and in consequence of these bribes the accounts were passed up to the Deputy Examiner; but the Examiner, Captain Bruce, suspected something was wrong, and on the accounts coming into the hands of a clerk named Rozario, who had not been bribed, a discovery was made that one of the supposed Tirah vouchers was really an ancient Chitral voucher. This again led to the discovery that the whole of the accounts were fictitious. The store-keeper was convicted of having attempted to cheat the Government, and subsequently became approver, giving important evidence in the present case against the Sirdar.

The case for the defence was that the Sirdar was not personally involved in the fraud, because he was not at Shinwari at the time. He was purchasing for a large area, and had agents at various places, who dealt directly with the various store-keepers. The Sirdar's work was that of superintendence, and it was his Shinwari agent, a man named Ram Kaur, (since dead) who joined the Store-keeper in the conspiracy.

After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate found that this contention was correct. The Sirdar, when he submitted his bill to Government, had no reason to suppose that he was not entitled to the sum he claimed, but he was soon undeceived, as the clerks in the Government offices knew all about the swindle, and when he found them all clamouring for bribes, and not the ordinary petty bribes that are usually required to grease the wheels of the Government coach, but sums running into thousands, he must have at once seen there was something wrong. His proper course then was to have admitted that he had made a claim for goods which had not really been supplied. But he did not care to lose Rs. 22,402, which sum apparently he had advanced to the real rogue, his Shinwari agent, and accordingly there was nothing to do but bribe heavily, which he did. The store-keeper alleges that a Deputy Examiner was won over by the first halves of currency notes for Rs. 2,003, and promised the second halves when the bill was passed. Two days afterwards he returned the bill saying he could not manage to pass the bills, the Examiner, Captain Bruce, had been too sharp for him. Seeing that the matter was hopeless the Sirdar now hoped he might be allowed to withdraw the bill, and that the matter would be quietly allowed to drop, but he was then too late.

The Magistrate concluded his judgment as follows: "I find the accused, Sirdar Kishen Singh, guilty under Section 420 with Section 511, Indian Penal Code. It is impossible to help feeling a good deal of sympathy for the accused, who seems to have done excellent service in bad times to Government, and who has no doubt been out of pocket over this transaction through the rascally machinations of a servant of the Government. I regard this as a very venial offence compared with that of the store-keeper's. The Sirdar is an old man, and a heavy sentence of imprisonment does not seem required. Under the Section, however, some imprisonment is obligatory. I sentence him to a week's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, or in default six months' further simple imprisonment. Sirdar Kishen Singh has appealed to the Divisional Judge of Lahore.

CRICKET.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

IT was the greatest possible pity that the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Kathiawar team was curtailed through rain, as had two full days' cricket taken place, we would have been left with a better idea of the form of the leading Gymkhana bats and bowlers than we unfortunately have at present. There is no judging a man's form this year, as far as local cricketers are concerned, as we find a player in brilliant form in one match and in the very next little better than a passenger in the team. I must say that Saturday's match did not impress me very much in a batting sense. As a matter of fact, there were but what might fairly be called two good displays with the bat, those of J. T. Weatherby (32) and Oghad (38). The first named gave a very sound exhibition, and confirms my opinion that he is one of the most likely batsmen in Bombay to make runs against good bowling. He is certainly the most reliable European bat taking part in local cricket, and his latest performance should make his selection for the Presidency a certainty. The Kathiawar bowling was distinctly good—Hemo and Shivshanker want a good deal of playing—but it did not disturb Weatherby, who batted with confidence at the outset and lost no time playing himself in. His contribution was the highest in a match not remarkable for high scoring. Oghad's innings was a most invaluable one, and saved his side from complete failure. He has on several previous occasions given us a sample of what he can do but I doubt if he ever played a better innings than that in the match under notice. True the bowling opposed to him was not of a very high class, but his side was in difficulties from the start, and would have fared badly but for his sturdy defence. The next best innings was S. N. Powell's, who took an hour and three-quarters to compile 21. He played a regular stonewall game, which though useful to his side might have been still more so had he put a little more power in the strokes from which he scored. It was a case of opportunities thrown away. He can hit hard, very hard, at times, but in this match he contented himself with just tapping the ball, the result being that in his score there were 13 singles. From a spectator's point of view the match was a very disappointing one. To begin with, P. M. Heath and J. S. Milne, the most stylish bat and the best bowler, were absent from the Gymkhana team. But this was nothing compared with the disappointment caused by the batting performance of three men who are thought to be in the running for Presidential honours. I allude to A. C. Rumboll, M. F. R. Wingfield, and L. E. S. Ward. All three failed to score, and although the former redeemed his failure with the bat with an excellent bowling performance—quite the best in Gymkhana matches this season—his want of success with the bat following as it does his failure against the Hindu Gymkhana in the previous match, is bound to affect any chance he may have of a place in the Presidency team. Wingfield's failure was also unexpected, as those who recall the fine form he displayed in the opening match of the season for the United services were prepared for something better. Ward's "debut" in Bombay cricket scarcely accorded with the form he has been showing in Poona matches, but he was somewhat unfortunate in the manner of his dismissal. Despite the weakness of the Gymkhana bowling the bowlers may be said to have acquitted themselves with credit. Rumboll in particular met with wonderful success, capturing four wickets for 23 in the first innings and five for 10 in the second, which gave him the splendid figures of nine wickets for 33 runs in the match, by far the most creditable performance of any European bowler this season. It is, however, his first real success with the ball in Bombay, and as he has so far only been regarded as a change bowler I do not attach much importance to his performance, which is probably a flash-in-the-pan. Of the Kathiawar bowlers, Hemo was the best, as he was the most successful, and his six wickets for 30 runs was a very good performance. J. Shivshanker bowled well, but without any luck, and failed to take a wicket. Shivlal was successful at the end of the innings, and captured three wickets for 17. Most of the other matches arranged for Saturday had to be abandoned owing to the state of the different grounds.

The Bombay Gymkhana team will be further strengthened I learn by the inclusion of E. L. Sale, who is about to be transferred from Poona. The presence of Sale and Ward in Bombay will probably give rise to some controversy as to which team they should play for in the annual match between the two Gymkhanas on the 26th and 27th instant. Personally I think they should both play for Poona in the first match and for Bombay in the return. This would be a fair arrangement, considering that practically all their cricket has been played at Poona this season.

The Bombay Gymkhana will be able to place a very fair team in the field against Colonel Peterkin's Bangalore combination. The following, if available, should render a very fair account of themselves:—M. R. Jardine, F. M. Heath, A. C. Rumboll, J. T. Weatherby, L. E. S. Ward, M. F. R. Wingfield, E. L. Sale, P. J. Mead, Captain Anderson, J. S. Milne, and whoever is selected to keep wicket.

Captain J. D. W. Davy of the Oxfords is now at Poona attending a class, and will probably be able to play in a few matches. I am most anxious that this player should make his "debut" as he is a good all-round cricketer.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

Two players whose names are very prominently identified with Indian cricket are making a great name for themselves in English first-class cricket this season, one as a bat and the other as a bowler, though both are excellent all-round players. J. G. Greig whose first season in county-cricket has placed him in the front rank of batsmen has notched his third century in county matches and his fourth in all matches. In the opening day's play at Brighton in the match between Hampshire and Sussex on July 25 he contributed a faultless 103 to Hampshire's total of 388. Following up his success with the ball in previous matches for Lancashire Ernest Steel has added to the reputation he has gained this season as a bowler by capturing eight wickets in the match against Essex at Leyton for 196 runs, and five for 48 in the match against Middlesex at Liverpool. His scores in these matches were 13, and 17 and 29. On the form he has been showing he is far and away the best amateur medium pace leg break bowler this season.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji is rapidly working his way to the head of the batting averages and up to July 28th occupied second place with 55·36, with C. B. Fry heading the table with 70·48. His latest efforts for Sussex have realised 21 and 26 against Middlesex at Lord's, and 11 and 100 not out against Surrey at Brighton. K. O. Goldie's last three innings have only realised 34 runs. Ahsan-ul-Huk playing for Hampstead against Richmond scored 56 runs and took five wickets, an all-round performance which enabled his side to win with ease. His compatriot Mahomed Said playing in the same match only succeeded in scoring 5.

I notice the names of yet two more Indian cricketers who are playing in English cricket this season, F. S. Gaekwar and H. W. Mahomet Ali, both Oxford Graduates. The former is evidently a batsman of promise, as in two matches played for Oxford Graduates against the Artists his share of the totals was 65 not out and 26. Mahomet Ali is a bowler and in one of the matches took two wickets.

R.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. KATHIAWAR.

The state of the weather, which has so greatly interfered with local cricket during this season, threatened to cause a further total disappointment in regard to the

annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Kathiawar team. The match, which is a two days' fixture, should have begun on Friday, but the heavy rain put play entirely out of the question on that day. On Saturday morning matters were more promising, but several showers delayed the start until 12-20 p.m., when Kathiawar went in to bat on a very wet wicket. Runs were not easy to get, but thanks mainly to Oghad, Shivlal and Hemo, the visitors put together a total of 98 in their first venture. The Gymkhana only did a very little better, the feature of the match being the narrow margin by which the Kathiawar score was passed. Weatherby, Powell, and McCausland practically saved the game for the Gymkhana. Hemo bowled with great success, none of the batsmen being able to take any undue liberties with his deliveries.

When the game started Oghad and D. Shivshanker opened the Kathiawar innings against the bowling of Rumboll and Captain Anderson, after about twenty minutes' play, Shivshanker was well caught by Rumboll off Anderson with the score at 14 of which the out-going batsman had made 7. Mr. Chauncey filled the vacancy, but quickly retired, being clean bowled with the second ball he received from Captain Anderson. Shivlal joined Oghad, and with the total at 24 McCausland relieved Rumboll at the Gymkhana end. The new bowler was immediately hit for 4 by Oghad, and thereafter Shivlal scored pretty freely. The total was carried to 39 when McCausland spread-eagled Shivlal's stumps, and the retiring batsman went out with 15 to his credit. Hemo partnered Oghad, and for a while play livened up a bit. Capt. Anderson gave the ball to Ward, off whom Oghad gave a difficult chance, which was not taken, and 50 was registered. Sixty was not long delayed, and the batsmen looked set for a long stand but with five more added, Oghad, who was playing a capital innings, was given out l-b-w to Ward. He had made a very useful 28, and his dismissal was the signal for disaster. Vajubha went to the wickets, but fell to a catch by Powell behind the wicket off the very next ball, which was the last of Ward's over. Five wickets had gone, and the total score stood at 65. Captain Street filled the vacancy, and at the same time Trotter went on to bowl in place of McCausland with instant effect. From his second ball Burns caught Hemo, who had made 8 and the score still stood at 65. Captain Pottinger went in and he and Captain Street hit with such effect that 80 was quickly telegraphed, and Rumboll resumed at the Gymkhana end vice Trotter. The change was again effective, for with his fifth delivery Captain Street was bowled. His contribution was 8 and the total for the seventh wicket was 83. With 5 runs added Captain Anderson went on to bowl again in place of Ward, who had sent down several wides. Captain Pottinger was obliging enough to place the first of the left-hander's new series into the hands of Weatherby and withdrew for 7. Doshi went to the aid of Nagkhavad a few minutes before the adjournment, but on the moment of stopping for lunch Rumboll clean bowled the latter with a bumper. The telegraph board then indicated 94 for nine wickets, and on the resumption after luncheon the end was not long in coming. Four runs were added, and then Shivshanker was stumped, the innings closing for 98.

The Gymkhana opened their innings disastrously. Rumboll and Powell went in to face the bowling of J. Shivshanker and Hemo, the latter trundling from the Pavilion end. Rumboll opened the account with a single, but directly afterwards put one from Hemo into the hands of Pottinger. Wingfield came only to be conquered, Hemo dismissing him without any addition to the original single. Mead hit one to the boundary and then was well caught by Street off the previously successful bowler. Three wickets had thus gone for five runs and the situation was anything but promising. Weatherby, however, went in and together with Powell made a stand which considerably altered the aspect of the game. Both men scored, Weatherby the more freely of the two. One of Hemo's deliveries he drove for six over the Pavilion boundary, but both batsmen made their runs chiefly off Shivshanker, Hemo sending down maidens after maiden. Powell hit Shivshanker freely to leg and when forty went up Shivlal was put on to bowl in his place. The separation, however, came from the other end, for in the next over with the score at 45, Weatherby sent one back to Hemo who held it well. Weatherby had made a very valuable 32. Ward was dismissed l. b. w. to Shivlal without scoring when only five more had been added and Burns joined Powell. Mainly by the latter the total was slowly carried to 58 when Oghad took the ball from Shivlal. The change operated for Burns placed the new bowler's third delivery into the hands of Pottinger at point. The position was six for 58, not so good as the visitors' record at the same stage of their innings. Scott was beaten by Hemo at 69, after making seven, and then McCausland joined Powell. Hemo was bowling most successfully at this point and the batsmen were not comfortable with his deliveries. With seventy registered Shivshanker resumed in place of Oghad, but the deadly deliveries came from the fast left-hander at the other end. Eight runs were added with painful slowness and then Hemo completely beat Powell. The latter had played a very useful innings though his 21 had been slowly compiled.

He had been batting for nearly two hours, being one of the first couple to go in and his wicket being the eighth to fall. With only two wickets in hand the Gymkhana required 21 runs to beat the visitors' total and there was consequently a good deal of interest in the finish of the innings. Trotter joined McCausland and very slowly the score crept up. One or two very difficult chances were given, but were not taken. In other respects the fielding was very close and at 97, Shivlal having gone on to bowl in place of Shivshanker, Trotter was smartly stumped. With one wicket now to fall two runs were required to pass the Kathiawar total. Captain Anderson partnered McCausland and finished Shivlal's over. Then McCausland hit Hemo for a single making the tie and after another over had been sent down McCausland prettily cut Shivlal for two which brought up the century. Anderson next smote a high full pitch from Shivlal to the boundary but the bowler immediately had his revenge for Anderson put up the very next ball and Pottinger did not fail to secure it. The Gymkhana innings thus closed with the score at 105 leaving them the narrow advantage of seven runs on the first venture.

With a little over half an hour still left before the time for drawing stumps Kathiawar decided to go in again, Captains Street and Pottinger opposing the bowling of Weatherby and Rumboll. The latter bowled more successfully than earlier in the day and when the bell rang the visitors had lost five wickets for sixteen runs. Scores:—

KATHIAWAR.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Oghad, l-b-w Ward	28	c Trotter, b Rumboll	1
Shivshanker D. c Rumboll, b Anderson	7		
Chauncey, b Anderson	0	not out	0
Shivlal, b McCausland	15		
Hemo, c Burns, b Trotter	8	run out, b Rumboll	0
Vajubha c Powell, b Ward	0	l-b-w, b Rumboll	2
Capt Street, b Rumboll	8	c (substitute), b Rumboll	2
Capt Pottinger, c Weatherby, b Anderson	7	b Rumboll	11
Nagkhavad, b Rumboll	4		
M M Doshi, not out	8		
Shivshanker J. st Powell, b Anderson	0		
Extras	14		
Total	98	Total for 5 wkts	16

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rumboll	11	2	37	2	4·3	0	1	5
Capt Anderson	11·3	5	23	4	...	...	...	...
McCausland	7	0	24	1	...	...	...	...
"Ward	6	2	11	3	...	...	...	...
Trotter	2	0	7	1	...	...	...	...
Weatherby	—	—	—	—	5	3	6	0

*Bowled one no-ball.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.
Mr. A C Rumboll, c Pottinger, b Hemo	0
" S N Powell, b Hemo	21
Hon Mr. W R Wingfield, b Hemo	0
Mr. P J Mead, c Street, b Hemo	4
" J T Weatherby, c and b Hemo	32
" L E Ward, l-b-w, b Shivlal	0
" C L Burns, c Pottinger, b Oghad	3
" W H Scott, b Hemo	7
" S M McCausland, not out	18
" C E Trotter, b Shivlal	3
Capt Anderson c Pottinger, b Shivlal	4
Extras	8
Total	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J Shivshanker	13	3	25	0
Hemo	21	13	26	6
Shivlal	7·4	2	17	3
Oghad	1	1	11	1

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

GOLF NOTES.

THE NO-BALLING INCIDENT.

RECEPTION TO AMERICAN CREW.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 26.

SINCE 1893 we have had no summer that can at all compare with the present one as regards long continuance of drought and heat. In that year the fine weather began in April, and during the three months which followed there was practically no rainfall. After long continuance of drought golf becomes quite an altered game, especially on inland links. The hard, sun-bleached course greatly assists the run of the ball, and the short driver, who seldom exceeds more than 150 yards from the tee, fondly imagines that he has developed latent and unaccustomed powers; still more marked is the improvement of the man who commonly gets a long ball. But although there may be a gain in the matter of distance it is gained at the expense of accuracy. In approaching, the ball, however adroitly played, is apt to receive a "kick" which diverts it yards aside from the right direction, and the putting greens are so keen that it is difficult to induce the ball to remain upon them. But neither the heat nor parched links hinder keen golfers from enjoying their accustomed rounds during the holidays. Already they are beginning to arrive at seaside resorts round about the kingdom. Scratch players, average performers, beginners, with a goodly number of the fair sex—they will play their two rounds a day with praiseworthy perseverance to the enrichment of the clubs they patronise, if not to the improvement of the links.

A proposal has been mooted to form a Golf Union for England and Ireland, presumably for the purpose of opposing the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews and ousting it from its control of the game. The scheme will certainly be condemned by the great majority of golfers. It must be remembered that although St. Andrews is a private club it is nevertheless a representative assemblage of the leading golfers of the day. Its members hail from all parts of the country, and there are few amateurs of any standing who do not belong to the Royal and Ancient, although it may not be their home green. The members of a Golf Union would be drawn from precisely the same sources, so that the only difference would be in name. The distinguished traditions of the old club at St. Andrews, together with its large and varied membership, entitle it to the control of golfing affairs, and although there has been a great amount of grumbling lately, there is not really much ground for it. What has the Royal and Ancient left undone, or done that it ought not to have done? Its critics complain that some of the decisions of the Rules Committee are contradictory; in a few instances they may have been so, but would any other body of golfing experts have been more successful? And the settlement of these dubious questions involves a great amount of labour, which is given freely and without return. The Royal and Ancient has also been blamed in the matter of the Irish deputation, which was refused a hearing at St. Andrews by the delegates appointed to deal with the Championships. As a matter of fact these delegates are appointed by about sixteen of the leading golf clubs, of which St. Andrews is merely one. Then it is said that the Royal and Ancient ought to legislate for bogey competitions, and it has been blamed for declining to allow the ladies to hold their Championship meeting at St. Andrews. In the matter of bogey there may be some cause for complaint, but the Green Committee of St. Andrews, which dealt with the proposal forwarded by the Ladies' Golf Union, is not, I believe, composed solely of members of the Royal and Ancient, and that club cannot fairly be blamed for its action. So far as I am aware the matters set forth above exhaust the indictment. It is not a very serious one.

The Open Champion and Harry Vardon have been touring in Scotland—playing matches at Crieff and Blairgowrie, and, of course, lowering records. At both places Vardon was a trifle better than Braid. On the Dodhead links, at Burntisland, Taylor and Kirkaldy joined in the play, and again Vardon was in excellent form, holing one round in 72. Braid, the Open Champion, played wonderfully good golf in the tournament at St. Anne's-on-the-sea. In the stroke competition he tied for first place with James Kinnell at 154 strokes, and in the matches defeated Vardon and Taylor. Kinnell, who hails from North of the Tweed, had the best round of 74 strokes, or one less than the par of the green, the record for which stands to the credit of Harry Vardon for a brilliant 71, accomplished in 1898, when he carried all before him. Kennell was seventh in the Open Championship this year; he is deadly on the putting green, and may yet win the highest honours of golf. In a professional tournament at Blundellsands, promoted by the West Lancashire Club, J. H. Taylor took first place with 156 strokes, Braid and Herd were equal with 162, and Vardon was fourth, taking a stroke more. It is fortunate for British golf that Alexander Herd did not accept the offer of a post as professional to a golf club in the United States. He has played exceedingly well this summer, being fourth in the Open Championship, and since then having held his own well with Braid, Vardon, and Taylor.

Four of those county umpires who were consulted on the question of Mold's action in bowling—namely, Titchmarsh, Smith, Hearn, and Moss—have replied that they would rather not express an opinion. Another has resigned his position, considering Mold's action as "doubtful." Other umpires have not replied at all. We are bound to say that we can see very little good that is likely to come of the inquiry. It will not surely lead to the withdrawal of Mold from the Lancashire eleven. If it were to do that, it would only mean that for years past—for they cannot have decided against him in a moment—many umpires have considered Mold's action illegal, and have not no-balled him. It is true that a professional is placed in a difficult position when to no-ball a brother professional may take the bread out of the no-baller's mouth. But after all an umpire is an umpire, and that is the conclusion of the whole matter. This or that particular case may be a hard one, but it is to the good of the game as a whole, not of one man, that we should look.

The University of Pennsylvania crew and the Henley Eight of the Leander Club were last night the guests of the American Society at supper at the Hotel Cecil. The American Ambassador proposed "The University of Pennsylvania Crew." He should, he said, have been very much mortified if anything had prevented him from attending to join in bidding God-speed to these young countrymen of his who had so distinguished themselves on the river, and of congratulating those young champions of England who had mastered even "our own men." Words would not be expected in praise of the Pennsylvania crew. Actions spoke much more loudly than words, and the conduct of the crew during those three days on the river had told more than the most eloquent tongue could ever repeat. He commended such contests as that of Henley, because they made the youth of the universities better acquainted, promoted mutual confidence, mutual respect, and mutual friendship, which were all the two nations needed to maintain and perpetuate cordial relations be ween them. (Loud cheers.) Dr. White responded and proposed "The Leander Eight." Mr Burnell, in reply, declared that the Leander crew would always look back upon the recent contest as one which they could take credit for winning. The Pennsylvania crew made the n go the whole way.

The Viennese lady, Mme Isaacson, who has returned to Calais with the object of renewing the attempt she made last year to swim the Channel, has had a good reception. The lady informs our correspondent that she will not start until she has thoroughly studied and compared the currents to be encountered as from the English and French coasts. In this she has the assistance of an experienced pilot. So far, she is convinced that a swimmer has a better chance of success by starting from the English side, and although she may continue her practice on the French coast, she states that if she can make the necessary arrangements she will start from Dover. The date of starting cannot, however, be fixed with any certainty, much depending upon the state of the weather and conditions of the sea. In the first place, long distance practices in the Channel are necessary, and, in the second place, the temperature of the sea is not yet high enough to make success in a cross Channel swim possible. At the present time, Mme. Isaacson is confident that she will this year accomplish her task.

Rarely have cricketers had such an interesting week as last week. It marked not only Somerset's victory, the scoring of so many centuries that it is fatiguing to count them, the strengthening of the position of both metropolitan counties, but several other notable incidents, chief of which was the hard struggle Yorkshire had to avoid being beaten by Warwickshire.

There comes a time when the finest team gets stale, and Yorkshire appears to have reached that stage. It is, we believe, appearance more than reality—or rather, we would say that the staleness was temporary. This week the champions meet both Notts and Surrey, and it will be better to defer rejoicings or jeremiads over their performances until both games are decided. Prophecy, as some one reminds us, is the most gratuitous form of error. As to the Yorkshire v. Warwickshire match we regret that it could not have been played to a finish. There is no doubt that the Midland team were the better of the two on the form shown at Bradford. (By the way, in the corresponding match last year Yorkshire proved unable to secure victory, and the game was drawn). But the advantage which Warwickshire obtained in the early part of the match was achieved by that slow play which renders draws almost inevitable. Had Yorkshire batted better the result would have probably been the same. As it was the fine hitting of Brown and Mitchell in their second innings came only in time to ensure their side from defeat. Field was the true hero of the match. In Yorkshire's first innings he took six wickets for 92 runs. The totals were, Warwickshire first innings, 401 (Kinneir 123); Yorkshire, first innings, 237; second innings, 281 for 2 wickets (Brown, not out, 134; Mitchell, not out, 116).

That a strong batting team like that of Sussex should be so easily beaten by Middlesex is a matter of some surprise, as well as gratification to the supporters of that county which has to borrow a pitch upon which to play its home matches. The game may be said to have been won by Warner and Trott. Warner always—or almost always—does well at Lord's. In the match with Sussex he scored 82 and 57, in each innings being eventually caught off Relf, who continues to bowl with success. Warner's average is now 56 for 21 innings, and it is surpassed by only five men. Two of these five were in the beaten team, namely, the pair who head the averages, C.B. Fry and Ranjitsinhji. In this match Fry scored 116 and 26, whilst Ranjitsinhji made 21 and 26. In both innings he was playing in his best form, and in both instances was (to his evident surprise) clean bowled by Trott. That bowler claimed in all 15 victims at a cost of a dozen runs apiece. He is a long way down the average list, but one man only (Rhodes) has taken more wickets this season. His total is 137 wickets for 20.48 each. Rhodes's average is 14.10 for 157 wickets—a wondrous performance.

Surrey's victory over Worcestershire was hardly won, but well won. The match was chiefly notable for the performance of the "hat trick" by Wilson, the Worcestershire bowler, who in Surrey's first innings dismissed Walker, Dowson, and Stedman with successive balls. Worcestershire failed at the critical moment. They knew not how to play that steady and quiet game which would have ensured victory, for on Saturday, with six wickets to go down, they required only 128 runs to win. Dowson, the Light Blue cricketer, bowled very finely, taking five wickets for 54. At Trent Bridge a game between Notts and Gloucester, which was marked by heavy scoring, ended in a draw—none of the bowlers "coming off." The last day's play seemed hardly serious, and in their second innings the Gloucester batsmen were throwing their wickets away in a manner which almost earned them defeat.

A somewhat uninteresting game at Leyton between Lancashire and Essex ended in a draw. The scoring was heavy, but the runs were long in getting. The match was, in fact, another example of the languid manner in which a good many cricketers now go through their games. Perhaps it is the hot weather, but it is not exhilarating, as the Leyton folk evidently thought, for they were largely engaged elsewhere. Carpenter, appropriately enough, scored 119, it being his benefit match. The most noteworthy thing about the game was that Mold took no part in it; which reminds us that the recent invitation to umpire to give their opinion on Mold's bowling came not from the M.C.C. but from a Manchester paper. The umpires, for the most part, declined to reply. They must be judged, moreover, by their acts, and, taking this standard, Mold would be acquitted of throwing. And yet he would be a bold umpire who gave Mold plenary absolution.

Of the seven first-class matches begun on Monday but three were brought to a definite conclusion, and that total is only reached by reckoning in the Crystal Palace match decided on the first innings. Nevertheless the cricket has been of particular interest. Let us give pride of place to the grand old man of cricket, the evergreen "W. G." He has not done anything better with the bat this season than his 83 against Leicestershire. His hitting was clean, free from fault, and reminiscent of former days. May he score a century in a first class match before September closes. The sympathy of all cricketers will be given to Dr. E. M. Grace, who has just lost his wife. "E. M." was the elder brother of "W. G.," and one of the trinity of Graces in the days of Gloucestershire's glory. It is only a couple of years ago since he played his last match in a first-class cricket. On the field he was familiarly referred to as "the Coroner," an allusion to his profession.

And now for a word with Yorkshire. In pondering over the match with Notts there comes to mind the old familiar street cry (now, alas, seldom or never heard), "Young lambs to sell, young lambs sell, to a penny young lambs to sell." It was at about that rate that the Yorkshiremen disposed of the Nottingham lambs. Really the champions should show a little more consideration to the nursery of cricketers, if not to the doleful prophets of evil who predicted that the glory had departed from the team captained with Hawke-like keenness, and to whom all Rhodes (except that on the way to Taunton) lead to victory. As it was, the match was another bowlers' triumph. Brown, junior, who after the sad events of the previous week was readmitted to the Tykes' team, wrought havoc with the Notts batsmen, taking in their first innings seven wickets for 54. Then when the chosen batsmen of Yorkshire had sold themselves cheaply to Wass, Hirst, and Haigh (with Lord Hawke) trounced the bowling to such effect that the three men between them made 373 runs, Haigh being top-scorer with 159 to his credit. (Let Surreyites reflect that this man once wanted to play for their county.) In a hopeless position, the Notts batsmen went in a second time, and hitting recklessly were soon put out of their misery. The pity is that William Gunn could not play in the match.

For a match to be finished by the third ball of the last over is a circumstance bound to create excitement. It was the fate of Somerset to be beaten by Hampshire in this manner. It was a good match, and Hants won by superior play. At the same time it was hard lines for the Somerset men to have to play for a draw on a wet wicket which greatly favoured the bowlers. Lionel Palairet exhibited the patience of Job for three hours and five minutes during which time he scorded 64. Could he have "held the fort" but another ten minutes his opponents would have been deprived of victory. We are glad he didn't, for Hants deserved to win—besides which we like to see every match played to a finish.

All the same great credit is due to C. B. Fry and Ranjitsinhji for saving the game at Brighton. It is said that towards the end there was a little harmless conspiracy to let "Ranji" reach his century—at any rate the Surrey captain put Leveson-Gower on to bowl and—but it is unkind to give his analysis. It is not the batsmen, however, who most distinguished themselves in this match, but the young Cambridge cricketer, E. M. Dowson, who is now playing for Surrey. He took in the first innings of Sussex seven wickets for 72 runs and he bowled, as the reporter says, "with his head as well as his arm."

MEMS.

A Central News message from Montreal states that in the race for the Seawanhaka Cup on Lake St. Louis yesterday afternoon the Canadian defending yacht Senneville beat the English challenging boat, Mr. Lorne Currie's Grey Friar, by 11min. 55sec.

The big 100 a-side golf match between the Edinburg Burgess Society and the Mortonhall Club was played yesterday, and Mortonhall won by 85 holes—93 to 100 at Barnton and 137 to 45 at Mortonhall, or altogether, 230 holes to 145.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKAN STATES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND RUSSIA.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Vienna wrote on July 22:—It is a sign of the times that Vienna papers should to-day find it necessary to defend the Dual Monarchy against suspicions ventilated in Italian and Russian journals that it is intriguing in the Balkans. On the other hand, all the tranquillising assurances of Austro-Hungarian official circles cannot quite dispel the apprehension felt here that Italo-Montenegrin and at least non-official Russian elements have had considerable success in their efforts to undermine the influence of the Monarchy throughout the Slav portion of the peninsula. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt reproduces from the Tribuna of Rome a statement recently made on a public occasion by the Montenegrin Heir-Apparent, Prince Danilo declared that Montenegro had no designs upon Albania; but perhaps another State entertained such aspirations and believed that it was possible to march across Montenegro as if it were a carpet. Turkey would, however, defend that territory with the last drop of her blood, while Albania would be further supported in its resistance by Italy and Montenegro. The "Tribuna" states that this warning is addressed to Austro-Hungary, whose continued armaments at Cattaro constitute the danger of the situation. The Vienna journal qualifies the Prince's speech and the comment of its Italian contemporary as hallucinations.

According to an evening paper it is rumoured at Corfu that the Austro-Hungarian cruiser "Kaiser Carl VI.," which arrived at that port on Saturday, has received orders to cruise in Albanian waters in order to watch the movements of the Italian ships which have assembled in the harbours of Durazzo and Avlona with the object of enforcing the demand for the establishment of Italian post offices in Albania.

On July 23, the same correspondent wrote:—The condition of affairs in the Balkans and the possibility of their affecting the relations of the Dual Monarchy and Russia are evidently the chief preoccupation of the Austro-Hungarian Press at the present moment. Nearly all the leading newspapers deal with different aspects of this question. The "Peter Lloyd" dwells upon the political significance of the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch's visit to Constantinople and the importance attached to it by the Russian Press. It observes that according to that interpretation the Grand Duke's tour marks the latest development of Russian policy. The intrigues of Kaulbars, Hitrovo, and Ignatieff having proved fruitless, it now remains for the members of the Imperial family to show how Russian interests must be promoted. A Vienna journal considers that the motive of the Grand Duke's "arrogant visit," to Constantinople, after calling at Bulgarian and Rumanian ports was to bring home to the Sultan his helplessness and dependence upon Russia. The object of Russian diplomacy is to reduce Abdul Hamid to a position similar to that which the rulers of Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva occupy towards the Tsar. It is busily engaged at Constantinople in securing in good time the inheritance of the sick man.

The "Neue Freie Presse" calls attention to the displeasure excited in Russia by the understanding between Roumania and Greece, and protests against certain intrigues intended to promote Pan-Slavist influence at Bucharest. It apparently attaches a political significance to the approaching visits of the two sons of the Servian pretender, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch to the Italian royal pair, wondering whether it will cause as much satisfaction at Belgrade as it is calculated to do in the Karageorgevitch family.

The Vienna military organ, the "Reichswehr," publishes an article headed "Explosive Material in the Balkans," in which it enumerates a series of disquieting occurrences which have recently taken place in the near East. It dwells more particularly upon the irritation produced at Belgrade by the alleged complicity of the Turkish authorities in the outrages upon the Christian population of Old Servia, which is represented to be part of a scheme for expelling the Servian inhabitants and putting Arnauts in their place. A detailed account of the recent Albanian outrages at Kolashin, near Mitrovitza, given by the "Information," tends to confirm the accuracy of this charge.

AUSTRIA AND ROUMANIA,—ALLEGED MILITARY CONVENTION.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at Vienna writes (July 21):—In reference to the statement of the "Russian "Bourse Gazette," to the effect that Austria is seeking to conclude a military convention with Roumania, I may mention that the Buda-Pesth paper, the "Magyarorszag," goes a step further, by asserting that this has already been done and says that this military convention was concluded on the occasion of the recent visit of Baron Beck, Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, to Sinaia. By this Roumania binds herself to raise an Army of 230,555 men, divided into eight army corps, in case of war. As soon as Russia mobilises Roumania is to push up half her forces to the Galatz-Yassy line, in order to hold the troops of the Odessa and Simferopol military districts in check and to prevent their junction with the Kieff army corps, which is chosen for the invasion of Austria-Hungary. The other half of the Roumanian army would have to take its position on the Danube against Bulgaria, while the Austro-Hungarian troops would keep guard against Servia. The journal adds that its statement is true, whether it be contradicted or not, and that the convention will probably be published as soon as King Alexander and Princess Ferdinand and Nicholas pay their visit to St. Petersburg, which, in the opinion of this paper, signifies the ratification of the Slav-Balkan federation.

In spite of the assurance that this information is correct, the statement meets with little credence here.

On July 24th the same correspondent added that the Budapesti Hirlap declared, on "most trustworthy information," that such a convention "has existed since 1890, having been concluded during King Charles's visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph in the summer of that year." This story (the correspondent says) sounds much more plausible than the other.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, July 21 ("Times").—The following note has been issued here from a Russian source:—

It is announced as certain that Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly come to France in order to return M. Delcasse's visit after he has been presented to the President of the Republic. The exact date of this journey is not yet fixed but it will certainly take place during the absence of the Czar Nicholas II., which will very likely be in September. It is probable that on leaving Paris, Count Lamsdorff will pay formal visits to Count von Bulow and Count Golochowski.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Paris on July 22:—Though I am unable to state as a definite fact that the negotiations which had been going on actively between M. Delcasse and the Moorish Ambassadors resulted in the signature of a convention before the departure last Saturday of the French Foreign Minister for Folx, in the Arlege, of which place he is deputy and general councillor, it is to be supposed that an understanding has been come to on the various questions which were under discussion.

He adds:—

The "Courrier du Soir," which is often well informed concerning foreign affairs, says that, at the moment the Moorish Mission that visited England and Germany is about to return to Tangier, "the Moorish Ambassador of real importance, who came to Paris, are about to start for St. Petersburg. On their return from the Russian capital, they will be conveyed back to Morocco on a State frouclad. They will take back to the Sultan the assurance that our good neighbourly relations are maintained and guaranteed, in the conversations which have been held in Paris, the negotiations were carried on by the examination and interpretation of the existing convention with satisfactory and sufficiently complete commentaries. The small and great questions are settled in a most advantageous manner for Morocco. The susceptibilities of the other Powers cannot be wounded, and especially Spain shows herself very satisfied."

According to the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" (July 19):—

The "Novoe Vremya" continues its endeavours to arouse France to a proper sense of the enormities likely to result from the friendship of England and Germany. After pointing out the position occupied by Germany as a sea Power, and noting her growing strength in the Mediterranean, the paper concludes that, "along the whole route from Gibraltar to the Persian Gulf, Germany is now hand in hand with England. And if England alone was able to inflict Fashoda upon France, this touching agreement with Germany will put it in her power to arrange for more Fashodas." France must not again be caught unawares. The Persian Gulf is perhaps not so convenient for the purpose of "arranging" Fashodas" since it is accessible by land (in other words, since Russia will have something to say in that part of world), but France must look carefully to her egress to the ocean in the neighbourhood of Morocco, where she should "occupy such a position that not the lightest dream or shadow of a Fashoda can possibly arise."

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

After the Berlin Conference several treaties were concluded to settle the boundaries of the French possessions in the Congo region. France treated with Germany in December 1885, with Portugal in May 1886, and with the Congo Free State in April 1887. The treaty with Portugal, signed on May 12, 1886, deprived France of some territory to the north of the Chiloango, but recognised her possession of the Luema. Clause 3 of that treaty, however, gave rise to differences of interpretation. The French and Portuguese Governments have now just settled the difference by a supplementary agreement, clearly indicating the frontier between the possessions of the two countries.

WHY THE WAR GOES ON.

AT a moment when we are expecting to hear definitely that Lord Kitchener has adopted a completely new scheme of operations in South Africa, it is not without interest to inquire once more how it comes about that we have so long been baffled in our attempts to finish the war. Many explanations have of course been put forward; but we suspect that there is a larger measure of truth than many people imagine in the criticisms of "Our Methods in South Africa," which are made by a regimental officer in the current number of the "Contemporary Review." After stating his opinion that "the individual Briton has more pluck, tenacity, and even fighting enterprise than the individual Boer; but it would take strangely clear sight on the Boers' part to realise the same," the Boer, he says, "does not see the shrug of the shoulders and the meaning yet pathetic smile when the line of his wagons crawls over a ridge three miles distant, and the Bootnekes halt perforce to eat their mid-day biscuit. The Boer does not know of the Canadian or Australian, who volunteers to take fifty of the finest mounted infantry in the world to surround twenty sleeping Dutchmen at a farm, and is told he must not go without half a battalion and a gun—an addition which must utterly stultify his errand. The Boer has not heard the muttered curses, as I have so often, as his foiled opponents of the day light discuss the familiar failure round the camp fire. Sometimes I wonder if the optimistic papers and the British public know of these things either. If they do they seem wonderfully well satisfied with the old refrain 'Some Yeomanry have gone out to pursuit; doubtless the guerilla band will soon be brought to book.' 'The nation must trust Lord Kitchener to do all in his power to bring this desultory warfare to a close, say the optimists again. Well, the Army can trust him to do that. But unless that power includes the faculty of reducing strategy to lower factors than flying columns I make bold to say he will fail for twelve months, or it may be twenty-four; and unless he limits the country from Norval's Pont to Komati Poort—which he cannot do, if he would—while there are 2,000 Boers to wage it, this desultory warfare will go on for the lack of one simple expedient—simple, at least, for a commander of brave men. That expedient is man-hunting. With very few exceptions the Boers, who possess all the two late Republics but the towns and the railways are split up into small independent bodies, as they necessarily must be to hold so vast an area. Our unwieldy columns afford them pure delight, besides feeding to a dangerous extent their exaggerated sense of importance. We have a convoy, which every available man is required to guard, and a dozen of the enemy may impede its progress at their pleasure, secure against serious pursuit. I have seen less than a dozen Boers playing with a convoy, and never a troop despatched to try and cut them off, owing to the General's terror for his wagons.

"To the section of the Press that advocates a policy of conciliation by concession to the Boers, the late-lamented Peace Commission, if universal report speaks true, was organised as a propitiatory sacrifice. The result, easy to be predicted, has come to pass. The Commissioners are missing, shamboked or shot; every Boer on commando looking for an opportunity to desert makes up his mind to stay another month or two, till England's weariness of the war shall bear yet more tangible fruit, and he be free to return to his unsequestered farm, and put in a claim for the loss of his cattle. It is a common saying here that the Boers still on commando will come best out of it yet. Lacking the better experience of the Colonial Englishman, I cannot believe that it will come to this; but the grey-haired burghers remember what happened before, while for their sons it has lost nothing in the telling. What the South African Englishman dreads with a fear he longs finally to banish is the unquenchable hope of the fighting Boer. Every man of them is actuated by an ignorant but indestructible conceit in his own prowess, fed by every success of his brothers in arms. They will believe anything that tickles this conceit, and perform feats of valour under the influence of the same Dutch courage, yet no race of men can be more susceptible to panic, or more ready to throw up the sponge when cornered. Yet we cannot, or rather will not decentralise, without which we cannot corner or entrap them. If the journals that must be against something would declaim against our lack of vigour, our hopeless want of originality, our pitiful attempts at ingenuity, and insist that if the Boers can exist in a country without transport and without supplies, surrounded on all sides by our garrisons, such men as our Yeomen can at least sleep one night on the veldt unhampered by a train of wagons. Why should every mounted branch be judged by the standard of our Regular Cavalry? Our Yeomen are intelligent, responsible beings; their officers are, almost without exception, sportsmen, with a sportsman's eye for a country, and possess the inestimable advantage, of common sense, unsmothered by tradition. The men can be trusted in small parties to remain awake and take reasonable precautions without the supervision of an officer. These men are as fine material as can be wished, yet are being turned into cowards for lack of permission to be brave. Always the cry "More horses, More men," while those we have lie idle or waste their energy as advance, flank, and rear guards to futile columns of infantry and guns. The ceremonial of war should have been buried at Komati Poort. How much longer are we to cherish its senile existence?"

If report speaks truly—and the official contradiction of its accuracy only confirms it—Lord Kitchener is about to dispense with the greater portion of his infantry. But whether he has already to any considerable extent reformed the methods of conducting the operations with the mounted troops which "A Regimental Officer" so trenchantly criticises, or intends to do so, we are not in a position to state. But from many sources have come the complaint that the want of initiative, the fear for their reputations on the part of senior officers, and the retention of the ceremonial of war have had much to do with the dragging on of the war; and we have little doubt that the criticism does not go beyond what is amply justified of the facts.

A DEFENCE OF THE ENGLISH.

A DANE AMONG THE BOERS.

THE leading non-official newspaper of Denmark, "Politiken," the sympathies of which (says the "Times") are pro-Boer, has had the candour to give prominence, in its issue of July 15, to what it calls "A Defence of the English," in the form of an extract from a letter from a Dane who, for many years past, has resided in the Transvaal, where he married a Boer wife and has occupied himself in the cultivation of a farm which she brought him in dowry. He is much respected by the Boers of his district, and has held several local posts of responsibility such as were duly entrusted to "foreigners" in the Transvaal. The editor of "Politiken" states that when the war broke out this Dane took his place in the Boer army, and fought the English in several battles. He was in course of time given leave of absence to look after his farm, and surrendered with the rest of the population of his district, at the advance of the English on Pretoria. The letter, written in Danish, runs as follows:—

"Soelvelger-Rancke, Nov. 20, 1900.

"Dear Sister,—I send you this letter to let you know that my family and I are in the best of health. The telegrams in the newspapers will tell you all about the progress of the war, so I shall confine myself to family matters.

"The British authorities are treating us well in every respect, and really are showing us extraordinary friendliness. The behaviour of the soldiers demands the highest praise; one never hears a word of any plundering, or of violence of any description towards the people here. I do not know a single case of such a thing, and I have not heard the least complaint of the British soldiers being rude or rough to any of our population.

"I really therefore cannot see that there is the slightest excuse for the way in which so many Boers are taking up arms again and breaking their oath of neutrality. They had nothing to fear as long as they simply kept their oath, for the British authorities protected them in every respect. They might have formed a camp in which, with their families and cattle, they could have remained perfectly secure under British protection. Instead of doing that, the moment they could they have broken their oath, and have slunk round behind the British Army.

"If the English have made any mistake in their treatment of the Boers, I can only say that, in my opinion, it has been in treating them with a great deal too much good nature and forbearance."

The rest of the letter, according to the "Politiken," deals exclusively with private matters.

ADDITIONAL duties are to be imposed upon bounty-fed Italian sugar imported into India, with effect from the 15th instant.

THE famine returns for the last week show a decrease of 8,833 in Bombay, 4,898 in Central India, 1,100 in Hyderabad, and 1,071 in Baroda.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July 1901 :—1899 Rs. 16,83,48,000; 1900 Rs. 14,21,25,000; 1901 Rs. 17,00,26,000.

THE Indus is reported to be in high flood at Attock, 42 feet being recorded. The recent rains have caused the snow to melt on the Western Himalayas, so the river will continue to rise. As regards Dera Ghazi, the inner bund to protect cantonments was finished on Wednesday afternoon, and now the engineers can only sit and watch events, as nothing further can be done.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 26.

There is something odd in an announcement that the "furniture, books, and other effects" of Mr. Parnell were

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

So many appliances for helping the deaf to hear have been reported without much practical good arising from them that we give the latest with some reserve. Professor Laborde, in the last Bulletin of the Academie de Medecine, Paris, describes a new apparatus of M. Dussaud, well-known for his improvements in the phonograph, which he calls an "audiometric amplifier." It has the merit of being easily made by anybody at a small cost in following the instructions of the paper, and it is very small and portable. The amplifying of the sound is graduated at will, and hence the device can be used for training a dull ear to hear ordinary sounds. It is said to be the simplest and most effective instrument for the purpose yet invented, and inquirers might do well to consult the original paper in the Bulletin, so as to give it a trial.

According to Professor Tarchanoff, of the University of St. Petersburg, the light of marine bacilli in the North Sea is due to the absorption of oxygen. Their luminosity is taken from them by putting the water in a vacuum. A rise of temperature from 38 to 39 degrees Cent, also takes away the light, but cooling renders it back again. When the water is frozen, the ice continues luminous for a time, but the light fades out as the supply of oxygen fails.

In the Bulletin of the Industrial Society of the North of France, M. Moritz describes a new process for making pure sulphurous acid gas from pyrites.

The American Commissioners of pisciculture have instituted what are called aquarium waggons, which run on the railways and convey fish eggs or young from place to place for stocking ponds and rivers. They are also to build a steamer-aquarium for the Great Lakes.

A wireless telegraph through the ground, not the air, was recently tried at Vesinet, near Paris, over a distance of about 450 yards, but the system is very like the ordinary wireless telegraph of Slaby-Arc as used in China by the German troops, and may, in fact, be nothing more novel.

Experiments made in the Army with acetylene for night signalling are said to be more satisfactory than the ordinary use of oil and lime-light. The signals are seen farther, and the apparatus is more portable.

Mr. Sleicher, of "Leslie's Weekly New York," has introduced a convenient way of indicating the names of streets on the lamps of the city. The name of the street along which the passenger is travelling is printed horizontally and that of the street which intersects it vertically on the glass of the lamp.

M. Recvitza, in the "Revue Scientifique" in considering the results of the Belgian Antarctic expedition and the ice which covers the interior, does not hold out hopes of the coming expeditions discovering any important new types of animals.

It is not generally known that small herds of reindeer still exist in the forests of Ibenhorst and elsewhere in the north of Prussia. According to statistics of the Minister of the Interior 15 were killed there last year. The total number of the deer in Prussia is probably not more than 300 to 400, and they are being exterminated.

The Argentine Republic has the longest tram line, namely, that from Buenos Ayers to San Martin, a distance of 54 miles. It is worked by horses, which are less expensive than steam or electricity out there.

In Southern Dekota and Nebraska, United States, artesian wells from 500 to 1,000 feet deep tap the cretaceous beds which overlie the shales and limestones of the coal measures. They are employed to irrigate the land as well as run mills and other machinery. One of them discharges over 11,000 gallons a day. At Beaver crossing one irrigates over ten acres of land. At Mobrara another, in addition to pumping water, runs a flour mill and the dynamos to light the town.

Owing to the International Exhibition there is a great influx of visitors to Glasgow, and members of the British Association who intended to be present at the Glasgow meeting (September 11 to 18) are advised to secure accommodation before hand. The local committee will send a list of hotels and lodgings available to inquirers.

The Berliner patent for a telephone transmitter taken out in the United States on June 4, 1877, and held to antedate the Edison patent for a "carbon transmitter," was recently pronounced invalid by Judge Brown of the United State Circuit Court, Massachusetts. It was held not to forestall the carbon transmitter or the microphone, and to describe an old device.

Davos, in Switzerland, is to untilise two mountain torrents for the production of electricity, which will be used for industrial and domestic purposes.

Mr. Borchgrevinc, in a latter to "Nature," states that specialists of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, will shortly issue a report on the collections and scientific observations of the Newnes Expedition to the Antarctic continent which he commanded in 1898-1900.

Carnegie has now offered to supply the funds for a technical university at Pittsburg, where his earlier foundation, the Carnegie Institute, already deals with art and aesthetics. The organisation of the new institution has been entrusted to the local Board, which has charge of the Carnegie Institute and Carnegie Library, but expert advisers from various American universities have been called in to assist them. "Science" publishes their report, which contains three alternative schemes, one of them for a practically ideal technical university, which it hopes will be made a reality.

The late Miss Malcolm has bequeathed £4,000 to St. Andrews University for the establishment of bursaries and scholarships to students in the medical faculty.

"L'Eclairage Electrique" has organised an excursion of electricians to visit the United States and the Pan-American Exhibition, which will leave Paris on August 3rd. We have already suggested that our own electrical and other scientific journals might with advantage carry out such trips.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets this year at Denver, Colorado, on Monday, August 26th. Dr. Daly, instructor of physiography at Harvard University, and Dr. Wilson, a geological student of Harvard, have been appointed to the Geological Survey of Canada.

THE CRUISER RACE FROM GIBRALTAR.

A PORTSMOUTH telegram says that the second-class cruiser Minerva arrived at half-past nine on Saturday night, July 20. Her rival in the race from Gibraltar, the second-class cruiser Hyacinth, reached Spithead two hours later, the ship with the cylindrical boilers thus again proving successful over the ship fitted with Belleville water-tube boilers. The Hyacinth reported that a stoker named Crumlish had been severely scalded through the bursting of one of her bolier tubes when the cruiser was in the Channel. The Minerva, the winner of the race, averaged just over 18 knots, except when going through fog. The latter delayed both vessels considerably, each having to slow down on three occasions for a long period.

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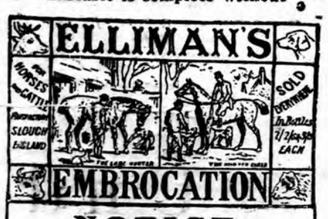

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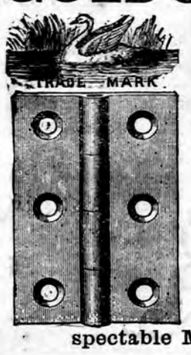

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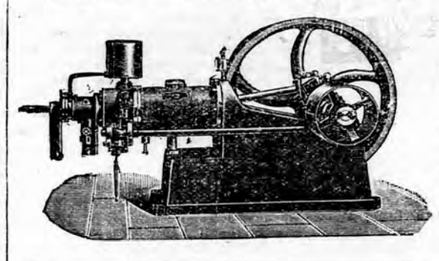

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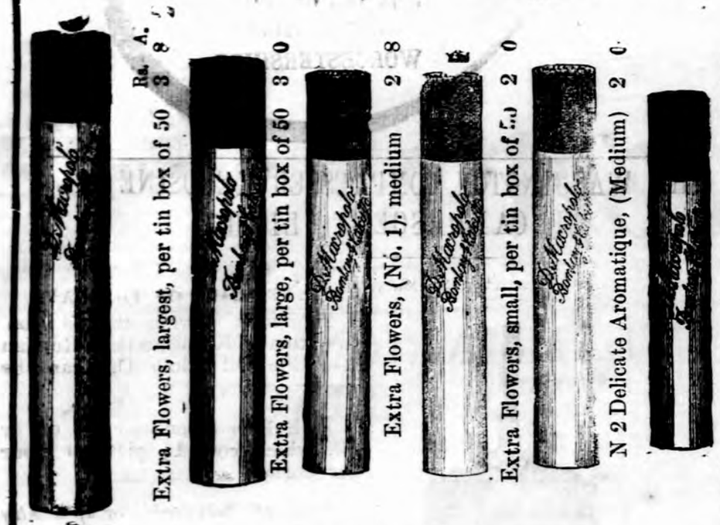
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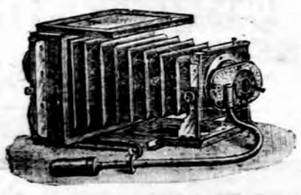

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